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DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.—North East Winds, Strong, Moderating, Cloudy with Rain.

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No. 23760. 號拾陸佰柒仟叁萬式第 拾貳月捌年戌甲 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934. 伍拜禮 日捌廿月玖年曆時西玖仟壹英 Price: (Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.)

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY TIME TABLE FROM 1ST OCT. 1934.											
KOWLOON	YAUWAT	SHATIN	TAIPO	TAIPO HKT	FAWING	SHING SHI	SHUN CHUI	CANTON			
6.25 AM	6.33	6.45	6.58	7.04	7.18	7.20	7.25 AM				
8.30 AM							8.35 AM				
8.43 AM	Sundays & Holidays	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.25	9.30 AM				
9.05 AM	Sundays & Holidays	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.50	9.55 AM				
9.11 AM	9.23	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.07	10.12	10.18	10.30 AM			
10.11 AM	10.22	10.36	10.51	10.55	11.06	11.11	11.17 AM				
12.00 PM	12.08	12.20	12.34	12.38	12.48	12.53	12.59 PM				
12.32 PM							1.11	1.15 PM			
1.20 PM	1.27	1.39	1.52	1.56	2.06	2.11	2.17 PM				
1.43 PM	1.52	2.04	2.18	2.26	2.40	2.44	2.50 PM	2.58 PM			
2.28 PM							3.04	3.10 PM			
3.42 PM	3.49	4.02	4.16	4.21	4.35	4.40	4.46 PM				
4.20 PM							5.26	5.30 PM			
5.08 PM	5.16	5.28	5.42	5.46	5.57	6.02	6.08 PM				
6.36 PM	6.43	6.56	7.11	7.15	7.25	7.30	7.36 PM				
7.49 PM	7.57	8.09	8.22	8.26	8.36	8.41	8.47 PM				
8.02 AM	8.06	8.13	8.20	8.25	8.34	8.39	8.45 AM				
8.42 AM	8.46	8.52	8.59	9.03	9.13	9.18	9.24 AM				
10.55 AM	10.59	11.05	11.12	11.16	11.26	11.31	11.37 AM				
11.17 AM							11.35	11.40 AM			
11.40 AM	Sundays & Holidays	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.05	12.10	12.15 PM				
12.05 PM	12.07	12.10	12.15	12.20	12.30	12.35	12.40 PM				
1.06 PM	1.08	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.30	1.35	1.40 PM				
3.24 PM	3.26	3.28	3.33	3.38	3.48	3.53	3.58 PM				
4.28 PM	4.30	4.32	4.37	4.42	4.52	4.57	5.02 PM				
5.40 PM							6.00	6.05 PM			
5.24 PM	5.26	5.28	5.33	5.38	5.48	5.53	5.58 PM				
5.43 PM	5.45	5.47	5.52	5.57	6.07	6.12	6.17 PM				
6.32 PM	6.34	6.36	6.41	6.46	6.56	7.01	7.06 PM				
7.15 PM	7.17	7.19	7.24	7.29	7.39	7.44	7.49 PM				
7.32 PM							7.56	8.00 PM			
8.02 PM							8.17	8.21 PM			
8.43 PM							9.07	9.11 PM			

LAUNCHING OF QUEEN MARY Cunarder Safely Afloat

London, Sept. 26.
"Queen Mary" is the name given to the new Cunard White Star liner, which, in the presence of 250,000 people, was launched in the Clyde this afternoon.

This closely guarded secret was disclosed by Her Majesty the Queen, who, having broken a bottle of Empire wine over the vessel's bow, said, "I name this ship Queen Mary. I wish good luck to all who sail in her." Her Majesty then pressed the button releasing the electrically controlled chains, which alone held the mighty hull in position after the removal of all other checks, and the vessel glided smoothly down the ways.

There was no hitch in the proceedings when the giant Cunarder, Queen Mary was launched on the Clyde to-day. Within one minute of Her Majesty the Queen's pressure on the release button, she was safely afloat. Tugs were quickly in position around her and half an hour later she was in position for berthing in the neighbouring dock where work of fitting out the 72,000-ton liner will take place. It will not be completed until 1936.

The King and Queen, who had travelled by special train from Balmoral, were joined at the station in Glasgow by the Prince of Wales and as they drove through decorated streets to the shipyard the Royal Party was accorded a great reception. Their arrival on the platform from which the launching ceremony took place was the signal for a great outburst of cheering.

In an address of welcome Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the Cunard-White Star Company, referred to the period of acute crisis through which British shipping was passing.

"The right attitude on our part is surely neither to complain nor to acquiesce, but to take a course of true confidence and adventure," he said. "That is the justification and inspiration of this new ship, and her launching by Her Majesty is the happiest send-off for her on her high mission."

H.M. the King, who wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, expressed thanks for the loyal address.

After the launching, the King and other distinguished guests were entertained to tea, when Sir Percy Bates announced that the assistance given to our enterprise by the Government has given us great encouragement. "Government arrangements with the Cunard include provisions for

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES New Labour Board In America

Washington, Sept. 26.
On the heels of an announcement that the N.R.A. would be revised, President Roosevelt, to-day announced a new step for the safeguarding of interests of manufacturers and labour by the appointment of a Labour Relations Board for the textile industry.

This Board will endeavour to settle all disputes arising out of the recent strike, which was abandoned on Saturday last when the unions gained their salient points.

Chief Justice Walter Stacey of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will be acting chairman of the Board for a fortnight. The other members are Rear-Admiral Henry Wiley and Mr. James Mulenbac, the Labour arbitrator. All three are members of the Steel Industry Labour Relations Board.

RUBBER CONTROL AGREEMENT

London, Sept. 26.
The "Financial Times" Amsterdam correspondent writes in well-informed quarters that the Rubber Control Committee has practically settled the differences among producer-nations regarding restrictions.

It is announced that the quota for the first quarter or half of 1935 will be approximately 30 per cent.

a second ship. As soon as we are less pressed with work on this ship which has just been launched we shall turn our attention in that direction, for a second ship will be necessary to reap the full measure of success for which we have planned," he added.

CONGRATULATIONS

[Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).]

Berlin, Sept. 26.
Baron von Ruebenach, Reichsminister of Traffic, has sent a telegram to Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, congratulating him on the successful launching of the mammoth liner "Queen Mary."

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS To-day

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Auctions.—Lammy's Sale of Household Furniture, 16 Somerset Road, Kowloon Tong, 11 a.m.; Postage Stamps, Sales Room, 5.15 p.m.

Cinemas.
King's:—"Such Women Are Dangerous"
Queen's:—"Murder in The Private Car"
Central:—"Chinese Picture"
Oriental:—"Search For Beauty"
World:—"Queen Christina"
Alhambra:—"The World Changes"
Majestic:—"Professional Sweetheart"
Star:—"Should Ladies Behave"

Dances
Garrison Lecture Hall Dance, 8.30 p.m.

Meetings
Hong Kong Ladies Hockey Club, Annual Meeting, Lane Crawford's, 5.15 p.m.
Annual, Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co's. Board Room, 5.45 p.m.
Morning Meeting at Helena May Institute conducted by the Rev. J. R. Higgs.
Moon:—VIII Moon, 20th Day.

Principal Mails
Inward from America by "Pres Hayes" from London by Agamemnon.
Outward Air Mail for Europe by Hakozaki Maru, 5 p.m.; Steamer, 6 p.m.; for America and Europe via Siberia by President McKinley, 5 p.m.

Social Functions
Whist Drive on board H.M.S. Tamar, 8.45 p.m.

Sports
Aquatics:—H.K. Area meeting (Y.M.C.A. Bath).
Meetings:—Hong Kong Ladies Hockey Club (Lane Crawford's Restaurant), 5.30 p.m.
Sunrise:—6.13 a.m. Sunset:—6.15 p.m.
Tides:—High at 13.15; Low at 6.46 and 17.10.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Anniversaries and Holidays.—St. Michael and All Angels, Michaelmas Day.

Cinemas
King's:—"Change Of Heart"
Queen's:—"Murder in the Private Car"
Central:—"Chinese Picture"
Oriental:—"Search For Beauty"
World:—"Queen Christina"
Alhambra:—"The World"

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HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY OF MUSIC ...	With 800 Questions On Music History.	...
PRONOUNCING-MUSICAL-Dictionary ...	(Containing all Italian, German and French terms in ordinary use).	Clark.
COMMONSENSE IN PIANOFORTE PLAYING	Whitmore.
THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC SIMPLY EXPLAINED	Trev.
HANDBOOK ON THE ART OF TEACHING AS APPLIED TO MUSIC	Warriner.

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Friday, 6.30 p.m. only.
Saturday, 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.
SAILINGS FROM MACAO At 3 a.m. and 8 a.m.
(Tuesday to Friday only).
Saturday, 3 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Monday, 3 a.m. only.

EXCURSION TO MACAO
SUNDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1934
S.S. "SUI TAI"
will leave Hong Kong at 9.30 a.m. and Macao at 4.30 p.m.
NOTE.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

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ALL ARE WELCOME.

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WINTER GLOVES.

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BEAK AND NAVY KIDS from \$4.50
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SUEDS IN GREY FAWN AND BROWN from \$5.75
WASHABLE SUEDS from \$7.95
LONG EVENING GLOVES IN WHITE AND BEAK KID from \$6.75

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LADIES' SALON



ROUND THE SHOPS



Maizee is expecting by the President Hoover (which arrived late yesterday afternoon) a big shipment of absolutely the latest in Winter Goods and I believe they include Winter Suits, New Evening Coats, Hats and lots of other nice things.

So let me tell you, be there early on Saturday morning if you want the "pick of the spoil."

PEACH COLOURED TAFFETA
Lane Crawford's have some really lovely little inexpensive Evening Gowns in numerous colour this week, and you will be surprised when you see them. The prices are from \$39.50. There was a very pretty Peach Coloured Taffeta with the low cut back and a short coat. Another in White Satin with the adorable frills around the neck, which would do quite well for an inexpensive wedding gown as well.

LOVELY COATS
If you are looking for a good and serviceable Winter Coat and do not want to pay a lot for it, I would advise you to call on Eve. She has a big collection for you to choose from, so take my tip and see for yourself what lovely coats she has just received.

MAYO'S FOR HATS
Mayo's Model hats are selling well. She believes in making one each only so if there is any special shape or colour you are seeking, ask Mayo's to make you a hat this Winter.



THE PILL-BOX AND TRICORNE

Must Have Right Tilt

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Sept. 7.
The rule of the hat is over. Women are eagerly adopting the new autumn hats, which are far removed from the almost shapeless disc of tulle or velvet which sat so jauntily when arranged by artistic fingers, so very much the reverse when pulled on by others.

Millinery this autumn spells Euclid—in other words, angles mean everything, and will have to be studied carefully.

The pill-box, the tricorn and the parson's hat are three favourite models.

"TOM-TIT"
An old favourite revived the pill-box, has also been named the "Tom-tit" hat, and this aptly describes the perky tilt at which it must be worn over an eye-brow to attain the acme of smartness.

London, Sept. 7.
The choice of two shapes is provided for the woman who refuses to accept the angle theory.

She can adopt the bonnet-shaped style which has a strong flavour of the Salvation Army lass about it and practise a demure downcast-eye expression to go with it.

Or she can try the effect of one of the new curly-brimmed clerical-looking shapes with a flat crown which in some cases is little higher than the brim itself.

Cock's feathers coyly laid around the brim are popular as a trimming to these, and soften the hard line considerably.

Russian caps of astrakhan or lamb seem the most suitable accompaniment to the tunic suits which are promised for the cooler autumn days, and variations of these are seen in thick plush; soft to the touch, but with the surface raised like the pile of the heavy curtains which draped the windows of Victorian days.

TO-DAY'S LIMERICK

Though woman is fond of nice clothes,
Not once, do you ever sup-
pobles,
She'd think she were dressed
In her going-out beased
Unless she had powdered her
nothes.

FASHIONS IN LONDON

Metal and Velvet

(Special Air Mail Service)

London, Sept. 7.
Many autumn silks are woven with gold or silver thread. Not only laces but also taffeta, cloqué, and marocain silks have been given a golden or silver gleam, and besides evening materials afternoon silks are also so woven. A shimmer of velvet also shows a metallic gleam and a few woollen materials are lightly woven with gold, but they are a minority.

Metallized and cloqué silks woven with gold or silver are numerous; the metal gleam is subtly added to their raised surfaces. Most of them are in evening colours. In some fabrics the metal thread appears to be lightly tacked at close intervals; in others it is drawn through from the back in a little knot or spot; in others the silk is raised as a colour against gold or silver tamed. In a cloqué silk the metal thread is woven in a "tip" design, and there are crepes and crepons crossed with metal threads in lines or checks to control their elasticity.

Among taffetas woven with metal are two-colour checked taffetas crossed with fine metal threads. Striped taffeta is treated similarly. Some taffetas have a woven metal braid for a flower at intervals. Metal checks are on plain taffetas and on a rich dark marocain for afternoon gowns. A "bow" lamé in a true lover's knot is on a richly-coloured ninon ground; other lamés are on moiré and silk ground; the moiré lamés are for evening gowns which fall in folds, and there is tree-bark lamé for simpler gowns shaded in velvet. Velvets woven with metal thread are for the afternoon; the metal is emphasized by gold embroidery on the tresses and by tassels and fringes lined with lamé.

Printed moiré has chequed flowers on black, ivory, and beige grounds; it is a revival. Other rich silks, not woven with metal have also been revived. There are some "bottle" do silk with satin spots and other satin designs. A broché taffeta has a floral design in satin, and there are reversals of moiré and "chambré" moiré. Satin backed moiré is of many colours, among which is a bottle green which is found repeatedly in colour combinations of rich silks.

BRIGHTER BUNGALOWS

A spell of hot weather, after some weeks of monsoon rain, causes the good housewife to turn a critical eye on curtains and covers and to wonder how she could possibly have thought they would last her over the August season. What seemed alright in wet and gloomy weather looks all wrong on a bright and sunny morning. Moreover the shops are displaying the most fascinating new wares. Hard for a home-lover to resist.

For instance, you will find a really handsome new curtain fabric called Antique Bepp. It is going to prove one of the greatest boons imaginable on account of its colour. There are three lovely shades, blue, green and rust, but each of these are woven into a golden yellow background and I thought as I looked at them, "what a perfect colour scheme to go with yellow-washed walls!"

This fabric is sufficiently heavy to be used either for upholstery or loose covers, as well as curtains. It is 48 inches in width and costs only Rs. 4.25 a yard.

VILLAGE WEAVE
The same firm is displaying a unique curtain fabric, known as Village Weave cloth. It has the appearance of hand-woven huckaback and is printed in a pleasing mixture of colours with blue, green, brown, or orange as the predominating shade. Some of the nicest designs have a neutral background which would tone with almost any room. Rs. 3 does not seem too much to pay for this distinctive 48-inch-wide material.

Tokill's Guaranteed Organzaes (Rs. 2.50 a yard) are also an exceedingly attractive line.

Printed linen curtains, which as you know are so very fashionable in England at present, may be had for as little as Rs. 1.50 a yard while an extra heavy pure linen fabric costs no more than two rupees.

IN QUEEN ANNE STYLE
If you are keen on furnishing your house in antique style the Queen Anne creations will please you. These cost only Rs. 2.25 a yard and the designs are genuine ly of the Queen Anne period.

There are also some richer-looking fabrics for drawing-room curtains and covers. Love-liest of these is a heavy two-toned damask in various shades, suitable for upholstery as well as for handsome portières. Chequer Damasks at Rs. 2.80 and Rs. 4 a yard differ chiefly in weight; their designs are equally pleasing.

Among the Art Silk Bappes, another popular line, are the shades entrancingly from lawn to silk.

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Whiteaways

SPECIAL DOLLAR BARGAINS TO-DAY TO-MORROW & MONDAY

IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS

UNOFFICIALS CRITICISE HIGH COST OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINE

Sir William Shenton Optimistic As To Colony's Future

Dr. Kotewall Presents Proposals To Combat Depression

Unofficials Want Campaign To Attract Tourists To Colony

The debate on the Budget which took place yesterday at the Legislative Council was the longest on record, the proceedings lasting a little more than three hours.

The Hon. Sir William Shenton, Senior Unofficial Member of the Council spoke at great length on the various points raised by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary in the latter's Budget Speech.

Several proposals for an improvement in business in Hong Kong came from the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, whose suggestions, however, did not find favour with Government.

The Hon. Mr. Braga, who was unavoidably absent on account of his health, had his speech read by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell. In the course of his criticisms, Mr. Braga touched upon the high cost of administration and attacked the employing of Sterling paid officers where local men, on a dollar salary might be employed.

The Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie made interesting references to Harbour improvement and suggested that Sunday working permits might be dropped. This however, was not considered practicable.

Reference to the aviation question in the Colony was made by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell in connection with which His Excellency the Governor made a statement.

Several Unofficial members drew Government's attention to the possibility of attracting tourists to Hong Kong and suggested that the Colony's beauties might be better advertised.

The various points raised by the Unofficials were dealt with in the reply by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and by the speech of His Excellency the Governor. The demand in connection with the Wanchai market was met by the Government conceding a further \$80,000 in connection with this work, and the necessary amendment was made when the details of the bill came before the House.

In the course of his speech, H. E. the Governor said that to his sorrow it had been necessary to postpone certain works which might fittingly be described as essential and he felt that once again the Budget must be regarded as the "grave of many hopes."

In another part of his speech, His Excellency said: "The Budget which has been submitted to you cannot be regarded as spectacular; indeed in these times a spectacular budget is more likely to be unpopular than otherwise."

Governor Describes Budget As "Grave Of Many Hopes"

His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. presided and there were present:—

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major General O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Hon. The Col. Secretary Sir Thomas Southern, K.B.E., C.M.G.

The Hon. The Attorney General Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The Hon. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs Mr. N. L. Smith.

The Hon. the Col. Treasurer, Mr. Edwin Taylor.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, C.M.G. (Inspector General of Police).

The Hon. Com. G. F. Hole, R.N. (Retired) Harbour Master.

The Hon. Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson (Director of Public Works).

The Hon. Sir William Shenton, Kt.

The Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. T'so, O.B.E., LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. T. N. Chan.

The Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell.

Mr. H. R. Butters (Clerk of Council).

The Hon. Dr. W. B. A. Moore was sworn in at the outset of the proceedings.

HON. SIR WM. SHENTON

The Hon. Sir William Shenton said:—Your Excellency, it is my privilege this year to speak on behalf of the Unofficial Members of Council, and deal with matters of general concern arising out of the Estimates for the coming year, leaving to my colleagues the subjects in which they are individually or particularly interested.

It has been the practice in the past, not only to deal with the items of the Estimates as presented, but to take a general survey

of the past, a scrutiny of the Departmental Reports, Memoranda and a consideration of the future. My colleagues desire that a similar procedure be followed this year.

Budget Position

We wish to record our real appreciation of the clear and concise way in which Your Excellency has placed before us the Estimates for the year 1935. An exhaustive fund of information has been made available to us, and we have had no difficulty in following the mass of figures.

The speech of the Honourable Colonial Secretary was an excellent guide, and has been of great assistance to us in following the ramifications of the Budget.

The Memorandum on the financial position 1933, 1934 and 1935, placed before us by the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, is an illuminating document, and has been much appreciated by us.

The abstract of differences between the approved Estimates of Expenditure for 1934 and for 1935, is indeed useful, and enables us with ease to follow the variations in the respective Estimates.

The Notes on the 1935 Estimates, prepared by the Honourable Director of Public Works, have given us an excellent insight into the many and varied works under his supervision.

The many Departmental Reports for the year 1933, which have come into our hands from time to time, have kept us constantly in touch with the Government of this Colony, and are most useful.

We congratulate Your Excellency, and the Members of the Government concerned, on the healthy position of the Colony's finances. In these days of depression, stress and strain we look for an orthodox Budget. The present is not the occasion for flights of high finance, nor monetary experiments, nor do we regard the time as at all appropriate for new extensive, and unproductive, public works extraordinary. We believe that something along the lines of

a solid Yorkshire Budget is more in keeping with the present circumstances.

An estimated deficit for 1934 of \$1,222,386, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$12,601,259, and for 1935 of \$1,390,452, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$10,710,807, is not a position which we regard with anxiety, especially when we consider that the figures are based on a 4 dollar. We do not think it requires a Daniel to prophesy, that at the end of 1934, and again in 1935, we shall find the balance is on the right side.

We realise that a favourable exchange has been a most important factor in the preparation of the Estimates, and this becomes strikingly apparent when one reads the abstract of differences, or peruses the footnotes of the Draft Estimates. For a continuance of this satisfactory position, we must look for similar or higher rates in the future.

When all is said and done, a reduction in Expenditure for the year 1935 of \$774,093, is a novel experience in this Colony in recent years.

Crown Colony Budgets

We have noted from a speech made in the House of Commons in England, on the 12th July last, by the Right Honourable Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, that several of our sister Crown Colonies have been able in the immediate past, to produce favourably balanced Budgets, which they have not previously done for some years, and we hope that this is a good augury for the future prosperity of our Colony.

Future Prospects

It would not be correct for us to state that we view the immediate future with optimism. The Colony for a considerable period escaped from the general world depression, owing to a number of circumstances, which I need not go into here. It is incontestable that we are now feeling the full blast of the

depression, and until there is a real and solid improvement in the general world conditions, we cannot look for a substantial improvement in our present position.

It is, however, the considered view of Unofficial Members, that although the immediate future is depressing, nevertheless, the great recuperative powers, which this Colony has always evidenced in the past, will reassert themselves, and that taking a long view of the future, we unhesitatingly state that Hong Kong holds out even greater possibilities of prosperity than in the past.

Looking over the past few years, we consider that the merchants and other business elements in the Colony have derived considerable benefits from the stability of the value of our dollar, and although there have been fluctuations from time to time, such variations have not been so violent as they might have been; in addition to which the premium on the Hong Kong dollar, which was so detrimental to Hong Kong, has practically disappeared. For these favourable positions, we are indebted to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Declining Revenues

The empty houses and flats, the declining land sales, the fall in the collection of stamp duties, and Government fees, the diminishing river and coastal steamer traffic, are matters of grave concern, but as so clearly pointed out by the Honourable Colonial Secretary in his speech, Hong Kong's troubles are largely external, and until those external conditions improve, Hong Kong cannot look for better times.

History teaches us that the nationalistic policies now pursued by the nations of the world, are no new phenomena, but an economic phase of which there is plenty of precedent. In Europe in the pre-Christian era and days of Napoleon, similar positions existed, and there are many other examples.

We are fully aware that the value of our manufactures, though small in volume, is far greater than many people realise. I do not propose to deal with this subject in detail, as several of my Honourable Colleagues will speak on this aspect of our Colony's economic position.

No one can deny that China is passing through a very critical time economically. Since she obtained tariff autonomy in 1928, duties have been ever on the increase, and with an unfortunate degree of uncertainty in every direction, making trading most difficult. It is to be hoped that China, and the rest of the world, will realise that what is needed is an interchange of commodities, free from taxation and restrictions, other than such as necessitated by a genuine revenue policy.

Quotas

We have noted with satisfaction, that this Colony has so far been excluded from the Empire Quota System. We thank Your Excellency for the consideration you have given to our interests in this respect. The matter is of vital importance to this Colony. On the 29th November, 1935, the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Chamberlain, when writing to His Excellency Sir William Robinson, then Governor of this Colony, said: "I am aware that the trade of the Colony under your Government is of a special character," and the Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister made a similar statement in the House of Commons this year. In our opinion, if the Quota System were applied to Hong Kong, much trade which would otherwise pass through Hong Kong, would be diverted elsewhere.

For many years this Colony felt the need of some official connecting link with the trade of the Empire. This want has now been met by the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in the person of Mr. G. C. Pelham. We welcome his presence here, and his activity has already been appreciated on several occasions.

Economic Commission

Owing to the prevailing depression, Your Excellency has seen fit to appoint an Economic Commission to enquire into the cause of the depression, and make recommendations as to the future. We have every confidence in the Commission. It is now sitting, and we eagerly await the report.

3½% Loan

We congratulate both Your Excellency, and the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, on the success of the New Public Works 3½% \$25,000,000 Loan, of which \$14,000,000 was floated in July last. It shows the confidence of the public in this Government, and the fact that there is plenty of money available at a low rate of interest when sound security is offered.

Debenture Issues

The recent offer of Debentures by one of our leading Land Companies is a step in the right direction, and should have the effect of getting more money into circulation, and the finding of a useful outlet for some of our idle capital. It is also a clear indication that this important concern has every confidence in the future prosperity of this Colony.

Retiring Government Servants

We learn with deep regret of the impending retirement of the Honourable Mr. E. D. Wolfe, C.M.G., who has for so many years honourably served the Colony, in many capacities, and latterly that of Inspector-General of Police, and in charge of the Fire Brigade. He has performed his duties with meticulous care and the greatest enthusiasm. His office is one that brings him in direct contact with the public; in fact, he is often the intermediary between them and the Government. We have no hesitation in stating that he has performed his duties to our entire satisfaction, and we shall part with him with great regret.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, C.B.E., is also shortly leaving us. He comes of an old Hong Kong family, whose connections are bound up with the history of this Colony. He is perhaps not so much in the public eye as some other Government servants, but there is no one in this Colony who has such an intimate knowledge of our laws, or whose advice is not only taken but followed on innumerable occasions. No one more ready than Mr. Holmes to place his profound knowledge at the service of all who seek it, and we are not exaggerating when we state that when Mr. Holmes goes he cannot be replaced. If Your Excellency were able to induce Mr. Holmes to stay on in harness a few more years, a real service would be rendered to the Colony.

Ordinances & Regulations

The last revision of our Ordinances was in 1923, since when a mass of legislation both new, or by way of amendment, has been passed. For the assistance and guidance of all who are connected with, or have occasion to refer to, the Laws of this Colony, a new revision should now be taken in hand.

Another matter of a similar nature, which is almost of as great importance, is some codification of the Regulations at present in force, passed in pursuance of Ordinances.

Statistics

Our Statistical Department seems to be doing good work, and there appears to be an excellent demand for our monthly and annual returns. I would be happier if those returns showed a more prosperous state of affairs in the Colony than they do. The Superintendent of Imports & Exports has been very active in his prosecutions recently, and whilst we appreciate the necessity for reliable statistics, we hope he will exercise some discretion in favour of those who are less neglectful than others.

Opium

The falling off in the sales of opium is, as a matter of revenue, unfortunate, but not to be deplored if it were not for the fact that the unfortunate policy of high-priced opium inevitably increases smuggling, which, in fact, it has. It is not that less opium is smoked, but that smuggling is greatly on the increase. A further point of substance is that if the Government want to sell opium they must supply the consumer with what is wanted, and not a Singapore preparation which the consumer refuses to buy.

Bridges

In the Report of the Superintendent of Imports & Exports for the year 1933, there appears an item "(2) Fees paid to Chinese Police or Revenue Officers every week, individual payments from 30 cents up to \$1." The fact that such an item appears as an ordinary entry in a trader's books, is a matter for the greatest regret, and points to well-established and recognised corrupt practices. We Unofficial Members hear rumours of such practices existing, and we are of

the opinion that this entry, appearing as it does in a Government Official Report, demands from Government the most careful investigation and relentless prosecution, if such a state of affairs exists.

Water

During the past year, the Colony has again been restricted in its water supply, although we have been fortunate in not experiencing the conditions of drought appertaining in some other parts of the world.

We note with pleasure, that substantial progress has been made with the Shing Mun Dam, and we shall be glad to know when the Colony may expect to receive water from that source of supply.

The Tytam Tuk Catch-water, which includes the Dragon Back Catchment area scheme, will substantially augment the water supply of the Island, and we are glad to see that this much delayed scheme will be completed in 1935. The 12-inch pipe line across the harbour was always understood to be a forerunner of another, and bigger, pipe. We are glad to note that the second pipe, being an 18-inch pipe, will be ready for use next April.

Money spent on water is money well spent, but our water system must be financed on such a basis that it is self supporting.

The reduction in the excess water rate by 15%, which Your Excellency has found it possible to bring into force, is a happy recognition of Your Excellency's desire to ameliorate the conditions of the poorer classes in our midst.

Public Works Extraordinary

The Notes on Estimates of the Honourable Director of Public Works, are always of great interest to Unofficial Members; they are a barometer of the Colony's progress, and an indicator of its vitality. For some years past, it has been apparent that a very extensive policy of replacement had become inevitable; many of the public institutions for which Government is responsible, had become hopelessly out of date.

We congratulate Your Excellency on the determination with which you have faced these imperative needs, and we hope that progress with the works now in hand, will be pressed on with unfailing vigour.

In connection with non-recurring works of this nature, we cannot stress too strongly on Government the desirability of creating temporary posts, without liability for pension, or necessity to contribute to the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund.

We notice that there are to be two new markets in the Island, and two at Kowloon.

We believe that an increase in the number of markets will have the effect of keeping down the cost of living, and this was the considered opinion of a High Cost of Living Committee appointed some years ago.

It is a matter for great regret that the Wanchai market has had to be postponed for the time being, but should the sterling value of our dollar remain at a figure not less favourable than its present value, we would ask Your Excellency to bring this matter before Unofficial Members for further consideration during the coming year.

The site formation of the new Government Civil Hospital, and the new Gaoi at Stanley, appear near completion, and the site for the new Central British School at Kowloon has been started in earnest, with the result that the coming year should witness real progress in respect of these essential public works.

The Upper Levels Police Station, and the Magistrate at Yau-mai, are very necessary requirements.

A Separate Entity

The Government House and City Development Scheme, must be regarded as a separate entity, as it has been segregated from the General Government Accounts. It is, we understand, anticipated that the Scheme, when completed, will pay for itself.

The Scheme was based on the sale of the City Hall, and now that it has been disposed of, the way is made clear for the construction of the new Government buildings, and the new Government House. An Assembly Hall and Theatre is badly needed, and as the sale of the old City Hall has made possible this ambitious scheme, something on the lines of the old City Hall is called for as a measure of compensation to the public for what it has lost. The new City Hall should not only accommodate theatrical perform-

ances, but should be of sufficient accommodation to be a venue for Government and Public Receptions.

We are glad that Government have seen fit to grant some relief to the builder in extending automatically the burden of building covenants for one year. This concession will assist, in an indirect method, our economic problem, and bring relief to a valuable section of our community, but will not interfere with genuine building.

Viewing the position as a whole, we think the Honourable Director of Public Works must be well pleased with the programme he has before him, even though the Works Extraordinary Vote has been reduced from \$3,591,950 in 1934 to \$2,999,450 in 1935. Many of his predecessors would be jealous of his enviable position.

Before leaving the subject of public works, we desire to state that we approve of the principle of giving out such works as the Central British School to private firms of architects, and we think that the practice might be further developed in suitable cases.

Playing Grounds

We have watched with interest, the opening of the public playground at Wanchai this year, and we hope that Government, when developing new areas for building purposes, will as far as possible, make similar provision wherever possible. The need for more lungs in the Colony cannot be too strongly stressed.

More athletic grounds are very necessary, and we think that Government should investigate the possibilities of the south side of the Island, particularly the area between Deep Water Bay and Aberdeen, not forgetting, in connection therewith, necessary and economic forms of transport.

Bathing Facilities

A matter which will ere long have to come up for consideration is the bathing facilities at North Point. Daily in the summer months, many thousands avail themselves of this very healthy form of recreation.

The permits for the erection of the Pavilions are, and always have been, temporary only, and within the next few years, alternative accommodation will have to be found, as the commercial development of that part of the Colony cannot be impeded.

The construction of a motor road, from the Gap above Deep Water Bay, down to the area formerly occupied by the Brick Works, but now belonging to Government, thereby opening up the whole of Deep Water Bay for bathing purposes, and the area in question for recreation grounds, might possibly make some provision to meet the situation.

Whether it is possible to continue the road and tram rails, through Shaukiwan, along the water level to Saiwan Bay, we do not know, but the matter might receive consideration.

Vehicular Ferry

The vehicular ferry may have cost the Colony a substantial sum, and may be criticised on this account, but there is no gainsaying the fact that it has linked up the Island with the mainland in a manner no other practical means could have effected. Its popularity is, like the traffic carried, growing day by day, and is even now a valuable asset.

100 Foot Road

Another hardy annual of the 100 foot road at North Point. Considerable work has been carried out this year, and we can only express the hope that substantial efforts will be made to complete the work without delay.

Police Force

We notice a change of appointments on page 47 of the Estimates. The post of Inspector-General of Police carries with it apparently a salary from £1,500 to £1,600 annually, whilst the Cadet Officer Class I, a salary from £1,500 to £1,600. It is suggested that a life-trained police officer is less valuable than a Cadet Officer Class I for the purpose of filling the position of Inspector-General of Police. This matter will form one of the subjects which the Honourable Mr. Bell will deal with.

New No. 1 Police Launch. We see in the Estimates an item of \$250,000 for a new No. 1 Police launch, which obviously will be useful for anticipatory purposes. We are of the opinion that a police launch should, as suggested, have two such launches in operation.

(Continued on Page 2)

COLONIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 3)

Piracy
We note with regret three cases of piracy during the year 1933. In two cases the ships had already been searched in Hong Kong. In the case of the s.s. "Prominent" we find that the No. 4 Police launch was aware that the ship was in the hands of pirates, and that she was within gunshot of the ship; nevertheless, the pirates got on shore in Mirs Bay about midnight with property of the officers and passengers. It would seem that some explanation is called for, and we hope, with the completion of the new No. 1 Police launch, such a state of circumstances will not occur again.

Gaols

The Prison Report for 1933 cannot be overlooked. When we get a situation where convicted criminals have to be released before their terms have expired, the position has become more than serious, and it is therefore most important that our new gaol should be completed with all possible speed. We also notice that the Female Gaol at Tai Chi Kok is overcrowded, and that the workshops accommodation is quite inadequate. Mr. Franks would appear to have a difficult position to fill.

Coinage

In a Colony situated as Hong Kong is, the falsification of our coinage is a matter of very great concern. It is surprising the amount of false local subsidiary coinage there is in circulation, and the forgery of some of our issuing banks' notes is a matter that cannot be passed over lightly. It is to be hoped that the Police and our Magistrates will use their utmost diligence in dealing with this all important matter.

Mul Tsal

The creation of a new post, the Inspector of Mul Tsal, has our whole-hearted support. As regards the Mul Tsal problem generally, we are satisfied that the Policy of the Home Government is being loyally and firmly carried out. The number of Mul Tsals in the Colony is yearly decreasing, and in the meantime the work of our Inspectors is being honestly and impartially performed. We unofficial Members desire to protest in reference to the manner in which the bona fides of the settled policy of this Colony is being dealt with. Mul Tsals is from time to time being called in question by ill-informed people in England.

Factories

It is interesting to note that our legislation in respect of Factories and Workshops is resulting in considerable improvement in our general factory conditions, and that the employment of children under 18 has practically ceased in large factories.

Juvenile Offenders

Last year we saw the coming into force of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance; it marks another mile stone in our judicial progress. The Remand Home appears to be working well and it is to be hoped that the Remand Home for Girls, at No. 2 Embankment Road, Kowloon, which Government is financing, and is to be worked through the good offices of the Salvation Army, will be a success.

Street Boys' Club

Before leaving matters relating to the Police, we must congratulate the Honourable the Inspector-General of Police, and all those connected with it, on the excellent work which is being done in the Street Boys' Club.

Kowloon Railway and Roads

Of the various reports issued by Government Departments for the past year, one of the happiest would appear to be that of our Railway. The figures are most encouraging, and we learn that the possibilities have by no means reached saturation point. The Honourable Colonial Secretary, we note, looks forward to a period of prosperity.

We are glad to learn that an Agreement as to the allocation of railway profits has recently been come to with the Canton Authorities, and that the relations between the two systems are most harmonious. We regard this position as indicative of one of the many circumstances where Canton and Hong Kong can work together for their mutual benefit. We welcome the new Manager of the Railway, and we already notice signs of his activity in the administration.

The Provincial Government of Kwang Tung has for some years been pursuing an active road programme, and we are of opinion that steps should be taken to extend our road system to Shum Chun, so as to join up with the projected Shum Chun-Canton Road (now in the course of construction), thereby in due course connecting the Colony with the Kwang Tung road system radiating from Canton, in addition to which, we should make arrangements for the building of a road from the British border for a distance of about 27 miles, in order to link up with the road running from Chen Mok Tou to Poochow via Welchow, Swatow and Amoy, portions of which are already being used for traffic.

Here also is an instance where Canton and Hong Kong can work together, for their mutual benefit.

School Children's Tickets

On page 72 of the Estimates, Item 23, footnote 12, provision is made for compensation to the Railway for school children's tickets. We shall be glad to know to what children these tickets are granted, and what qualifies them for such facilities.

Assistant Shipping Master and Gunpowder Depot

We note that a new post of Assistant Shipping Master is being created, and we hope it will now be possible for the Marine Office to mark time, for a substantial period, in creating new positions.

We hear from time to time, that this Department is too exacting, and ships are avoiding this Port which would otherwise call here. The defalcations at the Government Gunpowder Depot at Green Island appear to us to show a complete want of supervision, and we hope the new arrangement will prove satisfactory.

Dredging

The dredging of our harbour is a hardy annual, and the Honourable Mr. C. G. Mackie will again deal with this matter, but, whilst on this subject, we would draw Government's attention to the very serious silting up of the typhoon shelter at Causeway Bay.

Aerial Mail and Air Services

As regards the Aerial Mail Service to and from this Colony, we regard this question as of great importance, and whilst we feel progress must have been made, we are almost entirely without knowledge as to the present position.

Any information which Your Excellency is able to impart to us, will be gratefully received.

We have noted in Appendix VI of the Estimates that \$20,297.69 is to be spent on a new hangar and seaplane slipway. It appears to us desirable that the Commercial Aviation should be separated from the Royal Air Force, which we presume is the intention.

We cannot leave this matter without stating that we have been led to believe that the surfacing of the Kai Tak Aerodrome is by no means satisfactory. We also hope that very careful consideration will be given to the location of prospective buildings on and in the vicinity of the Aerodrome.

On page 34 of the Estimates, Item 7, and footnote 4 we find reference to a roller purchased in 1934. We shall be glad to know whether it is expected that this roller will make the Aerodrome fit for landing, and taking off, without danger.

Medical and Health Services

The Government has appointed a Committee to consider a scheme prepared by the Honourable Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for the purpose of dealing with certain aspects of our Municipal affairs. We await with interest the report of this Committee, and we hope the time may not be far distant when we shall have an opportunity of discussing both the scheme and the report.

We know that Government has under consideration a new Building Ordinance, and the general improvement of our health services, and we await with interest the introduction of these various legislative measures.

The several additional appointments to the Medical Department would seem indicative of the activity of the Honourable Director of Medical and Sanitary Services before the Estimates Committee, and we have noted with interest the increased work being performed in the New Territories. We are satisfied that the Lady Ho Tung Centre at Fanling, cannot possibly be successful where it is situated, without a motor bus attached to it, and we see this is provided for on page 55 of the Estimates, Item 25.

Whilst dealing with the welfare work in the Colony, words of thanks should be expressed to the many charitable organisations who perform such splendid service, voluntarily, and without expectation of reward.

Opium Addicts

On page 55 of the Estimates, Item 22, and footnote 6, we find special provision for treatment of opium addicts. We shall be glad to know where they are treated, and how many have availed themselves of the facilities in the past year.

Superintendent of Mails

We should like details of the personal allowance of £250 per annum to the Superintendent of Mails, and the reasons therefor.

Trade School

We are agreed that the Trade School should be proceeded with, and we should like to record our appreciation of the very generous spirit shown by the Building Contractors' Association in constructing the building at cost price. We are sure that an institution of this nature will be of considerable benefit to the Colony.

Hire of Swimming Bath

On page 72 of the Estimates, footnote 5 we find reference to the hire of a swimming bath. We shall be glad to know which swimming bath is referred to, for whom it is hired, and details of the payment.

Naval Volunteers and Volunteer Air Force

We have noted with interest the formation of the Naval Volunteers, and the Flying Section of the Hong Kong Volunteer Forces, both of which we find are well organised, and enthusiastically supported. The Honourable Mr. C. G. Mackie will deal with the flying subsidy.

Land Sales

We have noted with regret the great falling off in land sales. The figures for documents registered, fees, and stamps, given in the Land Officer's Report for 1933, are causes for serious thought. For 1928, the land sales were \$1,335,235.65, for 1930, \$2,864,897.03, for 1931, \$3,177,807.94, for 1932, \$1,370,658.40, for 1933 the approved estimate is \$1,200,000, and for 1934 the estimate is \$600,000. This is inevitable, having regard to the unhealthy land boom that has existed during the past few years, due largely to speculative finance, and idle funds. Land booms followed by slumps are not new conditions in this Colony but we have from time to time, drawn Government's attention to the fact that treating the proceeds of land sales as current revenue is not desirable, and must inevitably create difficulty. We have many empty houses and flats in the Colony today; this has happened in the past and will recur again.

We hope the Honourable Colonial Secretary is not too optimistic as to the realisation of his saleable land assets in the near future.

Colonial Auditor's Report

In the Colonial Auditor's Report, Appendix A, paragraphs 23 to 28, there appears to be some difficulty as to Government accounting, which requires elucidation. We shall be glad to know what this difficulty is, and whether the procedure suggested has been adopted. There also seems from paragraphs 57 to 59 to be some difference of opinion as to the Government Store Accounts, and we should like details of it.

Military Contribution

The Military Garrison of this Colony is paid for out of the Military Contribution made to the Home Government. In fact, if the cost of the Garrison is less than the Contribution, the Colony is entitled to a refund.

Substantial cuts in the pay of the Garrison have been made by the Home Government, and it is submitted that a reduction equal to the amount of the cuts should at least be made in the Military Contribution of this Colony. We doubt if it was ever intended that the Military Contribution should be used as a form of Home Retrenchment.

We are glad to note that the profits amounting now to \$975,410 on certain exchange transactions, have, after twelve years, been released from the Military Contribution, and have been passed to this Colony's account. We congratulate Your Excellency on the satisfactory termination of this long outstanding question.

It is interesting to note that the annual expenditure on Defence, which the Colony makes, when compared with our total expenditure

(Continued on Page 6)

LAMBERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1934

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

At No. 16, SOMERSET ROAD, KOWLOON TONG

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON VIEW FROM THURSDAY, THE 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1934

COMMENCING AT 5.15 P.M.

At THREE SALES ROOM, DUDDELL STREET.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

ON VIEW FROM THURSDAY, THE 27TH SEPT, 1934.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1934

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

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1 Case Felt Hats
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TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

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6 Roomed, 112, 15 & 17, Beltran Row, next
to St. Theresa's Church, with
Garage.
4 Roomed, 85, Waterloo Road, with
Garage.
7 Roomed 292, Prince Edward Road,
with Garage.
23, Hing Hon Road, Hong Kong.
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3, 5, 8 & 25 Peak Mansions.
A 9,000 sq. ft. Factory Building at
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Premises suitable for BANKS.
Frontage 50 feet depth 55 feet. Modern
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The Peak, overlooking
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conveniences. Few minutes from Tram
Station. Early occupation. Moderate
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Desirable Modern Residence at
Moderate Rental. Apply F. A. Joseph,
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A Young German Gentleman,
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firm, would like to live in a good
English family as a paying guest. Mod-
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POSITION VACANT.
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an experienced young British Lady
Steno-typist well versed in filing and
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SHOWING TO-DAY
AND TO-MORROW
Daily 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.30



You've never seen such
ACTION in a picture
since the movies began
to talk. IT'S
GREAT!!!
Tom MIX
AND TONY J.
"TERROR TRAIL"
With Naomi Judge, Raymond
Hutton, Arthur Rankin, Francis
McDonald. Story by Grant Taylor.
Directed by Armand Schaefer.
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

WEDDING IN SHANGHAI

McGregor—Brooke

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

A wedding of considerable interest was solemnized yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral, before the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., D.D., when Paymaster Lieutenant John Harvey McGregor, R.N., was married to Miss Audrey Pamela Brooke. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. Robert McGregor, O.B.E., and Mrs. McGregor, of London, and the bride is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wynyard Brooke, of Shanghai, the bride's father being a partner in the well known architectural firm of Davies, Brooke, and Gran.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of heavy white mousseline silk, designed by Lelong. The train fell in a graceful sweep from the skirt cut on princess lines, and the bodice was cut with a soft semi-cowl neckline and long tight fitting sleeves. Her veil was of plain tulle, held in place by a bandeau of orange blossom buds. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and cream autumn lilies.

The bride's sister, Miss Nancy Brooke, was bridesmaid and Mrs. L. W. Pettitt acted as matron of honour, both wearing salmon pink frocks of crepe marocain and halos of tiny pink flowers, and carrying sheaves of pink gladioli.

Mrs. Brooke, the bride's mother, wore a gown of hyacinth blue dull satin, made with a jabot front and three-quarter length sleeves, and a picture hat in velvet to tone. She carried a bouquet of carnations and Michaelmas daisies. All the gowns were by Monique.

The duties of best man were performed by Mr. L. W. Pettitt and those of ushers by Messrs. J. S. Kenyon, D. Webb, C. J. H. Sprag-

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE

Diminishing In Volume

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Paris, Sept. 26.
Practical experience with the clearing house process between France and Germany shows that the volume of trade tends to diminish considerably. The German export to France, according to the French statistics, declined from the monthly average from January to June this year by 200 million francs to 165 millions in July and 151 millions in August, while the French export to Germany which averaged from January to July 150 million francs reached 168 millions in August. So that instead of Germany averaging a surplus in export to France of five million francs from January to July inclusive, there was a deficit against Germany of 17 millions in August.

The total trade between the two countries declined from the monthly average of 350 million from January to June to 319 in August. This result is partly explained by the mentality of the French importer who refuses to trouble himself with complicated formalities. Under these circumstances the unpopularity both in France and in Germany of the clearing house process is not difficult to understand—
Transocean Kuo Min.

ANTI-PROFITEERING DECREE

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Berlin, Sept. 26.

Further particulars about the decree forbidding the sale at excessive prices of imported foreign goods are now published and show how determined is the Reich Government to prevent any unjustifiable exploitation of profiteering in the present situation. Any person or firm intentionally or negligently trespassing against the new regulations, that is selling foreign goods at prices higher than on the markets of origin due to allowance having been made for import duty and freight, the usual profit, may be punished by imprisonment or by a fine to any amount the Minister of Economics may think fit or by both penalties together. The import supervision offices are authorized to inflict fines up to 10,000 marks for each offence. The Reich Economics Minister or his deputy may also order temporary or permanent closure of the offending firm—
Transocean Kuo Min.

get, W. W. Woodhead and W. D. Pearson.

Before the entry of the bridal procession and as the wedding party was leaving the Cathedral a special chime was rung on the bells.

A reception was held after the wedding at the bride's home 27 Great Western Road and to-day Mr. and Mrs. McGregor are leaving for England. The bride's going-away ensemble consisting of a flowered crepe marocain frock, black and red on a white ground, and a red coat, with which is worn a red hat, and red accessories.

FINAL SHOWINGS
TO-DAY
AT
2.30, 5.10, 7.15
& 9.30 P.M.



HE TO WOMEN
ROUT LOVE
And they all
wanted him to
PROVE IT
WARNER BAXTER
SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS
ALSO
FOX MOVIE TONE
NEWS
AND
LATEST CARTOON
"GRAND UPROAR"
ROSEMARY AMES
ROCHELLE HUDSON
MONA BARRIE
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BOOKING
AT THE
THEATRE
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TO-MORROW
The BRUMON
You Demanded
Janet GAYNOR
Charles FARRELL
"CHANGE OF HEART"
And with them are
JAMES DUNN
GINGER ROGERS

ARTILLERY BRIGADE

New Unit Formed In Canton

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Canton, Sept. 27.
For the first time, in military annals of Canton, an artillery brigade has been formed under the command of Brigadier-General Hieh Ying Pah, a staff officer of the First Group Army.

The new unit consists of three artillery battalions, which were recently trained by French military officers, who came to Canton to demonstrate the field guns on behalf of the French sellers. The Chinese military officers are usually trained in infantry work and do not know how to handle the three-pounders and field pieces.

Now courses in artillery are offered in the Yin Tong Military Academy. One battalion of artillery cadets make up a part of the new brigade. The French guns were manufactured after the Great War and proved to be of excellent service in small battles.

General Hsieh Ying Pah was formerly the chief-of-staff of the Fourth Army known as the "Iron-sides." He recently returned to Canton after attending military schools in France and Belgium where he took much interest in artillery and aerial defence. He was to be appointed commandant of air defence of Canton, but this work is now under the charge of the Canton Air Force.

The artillery brigade is but a beginning. More units will be formed as soon as the Military Academy turns out sufficient graduates to man the guns.

Circus Staff

Circus Manager—"Well, what's wrong now?"
India Rubber Man—"Every time the strong man writes a letter he uses me to rub out the mistakes."

SITUATION IN SPAIN

Still Far From Settled

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Madrid, Sept. 26.

That the internal situation of Spain is still far from settled is revealed by the incidents which took place recently between Madrid and Barcelona. Again and again the autonomous Catalan Government offer passive resistance to the Central Government in Madrid or disregard its decrees.

The Madrid Press on Wednesday reported a case in which the President of the Catalan Government refuses in writing to regard the instructions issued by the Spanish Premier. The Central Government had requested the Catalan Government a few days ago to respect the freedom of conscience and the inviolability of the judges in Catalonia who were put under moral and material pressure from the Catalan Minister of Justice in giving verdicts which were disapproved by the ruling Catalan Left Party, Esquerra. The Madrid Government was compelled to intervene and instructed the President of Catalonia who is at the same time the representative of the Central Government, to inform the chief judge of Barcelona that he should ignore the instructions of the Catalan Minister of Justice. The Catalan president answered the Spanish Premier, that he protested energetically against the expression "I order that" used by the Premier because that implies subordination of his person. Moreover, he declared he would not execute the Premier's order—
Transocean Kuo Min.

AVIATION CONGRESS CONVENED

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Berlin, Sept. 26.

The ninth annual congress of the International Committee on private aviation was convened on Wednesday by the Reichminister of Justice in his house in Prussia. This committee now meets in Germany for the first time and the object of the meeting is to unify the law affecting private aviation in the interests of international air traffic.

This year's session will deal primarily with questions for the aid of planes in distress as well as the duty of an aircraft to come and help ships in distress at sea. Moreover, a law will be drafted about fixing the responsibility in cases of collisions in the air.

Altogether experts from twenty-five States attended. On Thursday the delegates will visit Berlin's airport, Tempelhof field, and make a flight over the capital. On Friday they will be the guests of Goering, the Reichminister of aviation—
Transocean Kuo Min.

THREE-YEAR PLAN

Canton Progress

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Canton, Sept. 27.
Notwithstanding daily publicity by the official and unofficial newspapers and press associations, the progress of the Three-Year Plan is proceeding very slowly with meagre results. This is admitted in an official statement by General Chen Tsai Tong, Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army, who drew up the plan and sponsors it.

The Three-Year Plan has been put into effect since January 1, 1933, and after one year and nine months, the achievements are not so rapid as expected. For this reason, General Chen Tsai Tong has issued an order to all county magistrates and mayors that they should speed up with the Plan.

General Chen draws special attention to relief work in the counties and medical services in the hospitals. Sick men should be treated with due care, and sanitary conditions of the people deserve consideration. Relief work is based on the teachings of Mencius, the Chinese saint.

Miscellaneous and double taxation should be abolished, the official statement orders. Petty taxes amounting to \$4,600,000, a year were abolished in accordance with the provisions of the Three-Year Plan. The districts officials are advised not to lose the confidence of the people.

General Chen's instructions require officials to reform prison conditions. The goals must be kept in clean condition, and no prisoners are to be inhumanly treated. There should be no oppression of the convicts or extortion of money from them by the wardens. In general, he has asked his subordinates to be good officials.

The Three-Year Plan is to be completed on December 31, 1935. So far only several government-owned factories are established, miscellaneous taxes are abolished and replaced by new levies, and efforts are being made to stamp out incompetent and corrupt officials.

LITVINOFF'S PROPOSAL SIDE-TRACKED

Geneva, Sept. 27.
A resolution put forward by M. Litvinoff, calling for a revision of the Disarmament Conference procedure or assumption of disarmament responsibility by the League Council, was side-tracked by the Assembly which merely took note of the resolution—
Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN ENTERS THE LEAGUE

Geneva, Sept. 27.
The Assembly has unanimously admitted Afghanistan as a member of the League of Nations—
Reuter.

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA

HONG KONG

KING'S:—
"Such Women Are Dangerous."

QUEEN'S:—
"Murder in the Private Car"

CENTRAL:—
"Terror Trail"

ORIENTAL:—
"Search For Beauty"

KOWLOON

ALHAMBRA:—
"The World Changes"

MAJESTIC:—
Professional Sweetheart"

Coming

KING'S:—
"Change Of Heart"

4 SHOWS
DAILY
2.30-5.10
7.15-9.30
ORIENTAL THEATRE
TAKE ANY TRAIN OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS
FLEMING ROAD WANCHAI TEL. 28478

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THE BEAUTY AND BRAVON OF THE WORLD...
GATHERED TO EMBELLISH
A MAGNIFICENT, GOOD-HUMoured,
EYE-DAZZLING ENTERTAINMENT WITH LOADS
OF SONG, COMEDY AND DANCES.

GORGEOUS GIRLS! HANDSOME MEN!
The pick of 176,000 in the
international search for beauty
"SEARCH FOR BEAUTY"
with the 30 International "Search
for Beauty" Contest Winners and
LAUREY BAKER CHANCE IDA LUPINO
ROBERT ARMSTRONG JAMES GLASSON
ROSCOE KAHNS TOBY WING
A Paramount Picture

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

Broadcast by Z.B.W.
on 355 Metres

DAVENTRY PROGRAMME

9.45 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements.
10.15 p.m. The Regional Revellers: a concert party trifle presented by Mason and Armes, with Dorothy Summers, Mary Pollock, Nat Goulding, Jack Wilson, Hal Bryant and Mason and Armes.
10.50 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra (leader: Frank Thomas), from a Cardiff studio.
11 p.m. A programme of gramophone records.
11.15 p.m. Experiences in Art, a talk by Mr. Sherriffs.
11.30 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, leader: A. Ross, directed by Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 3.45 p.m.).
12.15 a.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
1 a.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.
1.20 a.m. Cabaret, a programme of gramophone records.
1.30-1.45 a.m. The Gerahom Parkinton Quintet.

BERLIN PROGRAMME

1-2.15 p.m. European Programme.
1 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report.
1.03 p.m. Recorded Programme.
1.15 p.m. A relay of the Hong Kong Hotel Orchestra from the Hong Kong Hotel Grill Room, by courtesy of the Management.
1.30 p.m. Reuter Press Bulletin.
1.45 p.m. Close down.
4-7 p.m. Chinese Programme.
7-10.40 p.m. European Programme.

ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

THE WORLD CHANGES
Illustration of a man's face looking through a camera lens.

LAST TWO DAYS
EVILS
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30
Laughs top thrills in the grandest, goofiest entertainment ever devised to raise goose-pimples on your funny-bone!
CHARLIE RUGGLES Directed by Harry Beaumont
UNA MERKEL
Mary Carlisle Russell Hardie
MURDER IN THE PRIVATE CAR



KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION HOUSEHOLD COAL

Supplies may be obtained at the following prices delivered in quantities of not less than half a ton.

Peak District (above Bowen Road)	...\$20.
Bowen Road and Lower Levels	...\$18.
Pokfulum	...\$20.
Repulse Bay and Shek O	...\$25.
Kowloon	...\$16.

All prices are per metric ton and deliveries will be made in this unit.

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29th
SEPTEMBER
TILL 1 A.M.

ENTERTAINMENT
in Song and Dance
and Instrumental
Music by a Team
of Two Clever
Versatile American
Sister Artists

Marya
and Marta
And the Popular
Personality Pair
Sands
and Dawn

MARYA AND
MARTA
AND
SANDS AND
DAWN

SPECIAL DINNER DANCE

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THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

Cerebos Salt

Keeps fine and dry in any climate



Whiteaways WHITEAWAYS, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

LADIES' SLIPPERS THE "ATHOLE" BRAND

A Beautiful Soft Leather B. udor Slipper with Soft Padded Leather Sole. Coloured Embroidered Vamp. Colours Black, Saxe, Jade and Brown. Sizes 3 to 7.

Price \$5.95 Pair.

Art Silk Quilted Slipper with Embroidered Vamp. Soft Padded Leather Sole. Colours Beige, Maroon, Black and Wedgewood. Sizes 5 to 7.

Price \$7.50 Pair.

Children's Soft Leather Slippers. Soft Leather Sole. Pretty Picture au Vamp. Fur round top. Colours Saxe and Red. Sizes 6 to 10. Very Cozy and Smart.

Price \$3.95 Pair.

Infants' Moccasin Slippers. Soft Kid Leather. Ankle Strap. Colours Tan, White and Beige. Sizes 3 to 5.

Price \$2.75 Pair.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOE DEPT.

WHITEAWAYS, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR LOCAL INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 4)

ture, is 18.38%, whilst in the Federated Malay States it is 28%. Straits Settlements 13.3%, Ceylon 2.5%, Kenya 4.45% and Nigeria 7.2%. (See "An Economic Survey of the British Empire 1932" issued by the Colonial Office.) Our contribution is, out of all proportion, and should be reduced.

Kowloon

No speech on the Estimates would be complete without some special reference to the Peninsula of Kowloon, as it is in that part of the Colony some of our most important industries are situated. The Honourable Mr. J. P. Brags will deal in detail with both Kowloon and the New Territories.

Progress has been made with the Kowloon Hospital, a start has been made with the much needed new Central British School, and a site for the new Magistracy is now being formed. We should like to press on Government the desirability of finishing the new Central British School as early as possible.

It is, we know Government's intention when conditions improve, to construct an Administration Building on the present Fire Station site which, in addition to containing the necessary offices, will house the new Post Office and the Fire Station.

We hope that the temporary provision for a new Post Office on the premises previously occupied by Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. will be found more convenient to the residents on the Peninsula, and in some measure meet their requirements.

We cannot leave the problems of Kowloon without expressing the hope that the facilities for landing and embarking passengers from ocean-going ships at the wharves may be improved.

New Territories

The reports of the District Officers, North and South, for the year 1933, are satisfactory, and we have noted with interest that, according to the District Officer South, the development in the Southern area appears to be almost phenomenal. It therefore seems curious to us that a new Land Bill should be required in the District North rather than the District South.

We cannot help thinking that there is room for more scientific farming, as has been the case in both Japan and Java. Dr. Rajchman, who represents the League of Nations, reports that, as far as China is concerned, this is certainly the case, particularly in reference to seed selection.

We believe a Committee has been appointed to consider how the New Territories can be developed to the best advantage, and we await their report with interest. A matter that calls for immediate attention is the appalling postal facilities in the New Territories. Letters are not delivered for days, and often never reach their destination. We note that a motor post van is now being purchased, and we believe post boxes are to be installed throughout the Territories. We hope these arrangements will remedy what has hitherto been a scandal.

We cannot leave this subject without a note of warning in regard to the conservation of our supplies of sand. We understand that there has been a great deal of smuggling from the Colony, and we hope that the new Scheme will adequately protect us. We are led to believe that it may even result in a profit to our revenue.

Fish

We note from both the New Territory Officers' Reports that there have been two bad fishing years, with consequent loss to the Colony. We would draw the attention of the Police to the large amount of fish dynamiting that goes in the waters of the Colony.

Gambling at Shum Chun

We Unofficial Members desire to draw Government's attention to the most undesirable conditions that exist in Chinese Territory, at Shum Chun, just over the British Chinese Border. Here gambling on an extensive scale, with all that it carries in its train, is indulged in, the tables are operated openly, and with the apparent recognition of the Government at Canton. It has every appearance of having been purposely brought there with the object of attracting the unwary from our Colony.

With gambling banned in Canton, by official order, and having regard to the oft protested morality campaign of that Great City, we find it difficult to believe that the whole organisation would not be closed down if the attention of

the Canton Government were drawn to the state of circumstances that exist there.

King George V Jubilee

The coming year will be an important one throughout the British Empire. His Majesty the King's subjects will be celebrating the 25th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne. We know that this Colony, whose loyalty to the Throne is, and always has been, second to none in the Empire, will desire to participate on such an auspicious occasion. It is our united wish, and the desire of this Colony as a whole, that it should be fittingly celebrated, in accordance with His Majesty's wishes.

Centenary of the Colony

Another event of great importance to us is the fast approaching centenary of this Colony. There are only eight years to pass and we should already be thinking of how we propose to perpetuate, for all time, this important occasion in our Colony's history. No one can look back on the past without a thrill, and a feeling of pride, in what has been accomplished by the real and hearty co-operation of those who, over a period of ninety odd years, have built up this great commercial centre.

An authentic history of the Colony's growth appears conspicuous by its absence.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we desire to state that we, and the Colony, are most appreciative of the careful and devoted attention Your Excellency has, and is giving, to the affairs of our Colony.

Under your able guidance, and control, all classes of the community are receiving just and equitable treatment, and the necessities of the Colony are receiving every attention. It is our united wish that both your and Lady Peel's health will be well preserved, and that during the remaining period of your governorship, as well as during your retirement, the lives of both of you may be both long and happy. (Applause.)

HON. MR. MACKIE Come To Hong Kong Movement

The Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie.—Sir.—With regard to the reference made by my Hon. friend the Senior Unofficial Member as to the undesirability of carrying out extensive unproductive public Works Extraordinary in these days of depression, I am in agreement. On the other hand I maintain that this is not the time to delay urgent works which will be revenue producing. I have in mind particularly the proposed new market at Wanchai which I consider should be proceeded with at once. Works of this nature give employment to a large number of labourers and this is very helpful in times like the present. We all realize that economies must be introduced, but these should be in the nature of a reduction in cost of administration rather than a postponement of Public Works Extraordinary which, when completed, will show a return on Capital involved.

Harbour Improvements

Sir William Shenton, has made reference to the dredging of the harbour and has stated that I would again deal with this matter. As foreshadowed in my speech last year the Government has taken up this question very energetically and the work is now progressing most satisfactorily. At the present time dredging is principally confined to the Admiralty area but as this forms part of the general scheme other work is not being unnecessarily delayed. I learn from my Honourable friend the Director of Public Works that the entire work should be finished about this time next year, so that I trust if reference has again to be made to the subject in Council it will only be to congratulate the Government on the successful completion of the scheme.

There is just one more point in connection with the dredging of the harbour and the carrying out of harbour improvements generally, on which I feel I must touch. That is regarding the cost of such work. It may be said that any increased harbour facilities primarily benefit shipping (which already contributes largely to the Revenue of the Colony) and the carriage of goods, but they

ultimately benefit the whole community and it is only reasonable that the cost should be spread over the community rather than charged to a section thereof. I consider, therefore, that any new works of this nature should be carried out entirely at the expense of Government, with which view, Sir, I hope you concur.

If this principle is recognized and adopted you may perhaps care to reconsider the Government's decision to charge the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. with half the cost of dredging the fairway to the new No. 5 Wharf. It is admitted that the Wharf Co. built the Wharf with the knowledge that the Government would give no guarantee that the approaches thereto would be dredged to a depth of 34 feet, but at the same time they acted on the advice of their technical advisers, in order to develop their property to the best advantage and to best meet the requirements of the port. Under the circumstances they feel that as a public utility Company they have a definite grievance in being called upon to meet what they consider a public charge.

Sunday Permit Fees

As shipping still continues to suffer from the effects of bad trade the Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government for a measure of relief in the matter of Sunday Permit fees. It is difficult to understand why shipping should be penalized for working on Sunday whilst any other business or trade can be carried on without restriction. I trust the Chamber's request will be sympathetically considered by Government.

Local Factories

The Honourable Colonial Secretary referred to the difficulties that our Manufacturers experience in their efforts to secure outlets for their products owing to the high protective tariffs which are being introduced by most Countries in the World. Provided we get the co-operation and support of our Home Government and the British Empire as a whole, those markets alone should afford local industries enough work to enable them to carry on until world trade again revives, when I hope we shall be able to secure a share of other business in competition with Manufacturers elsewhere. Unfortunately with continued rumours of the possibility of the imposition of quotas by the United Kingdom against Hong Kong manufactured goods, a feeling of uncertainty has been introduced which is seriously hampering the trade of the port and strangling certain industries.

I would like to express on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, our thanks for the support of the local Government in our effort to obtain preferential treatment for our local industries in the Empire markets. The natural market for the products of our local factories is undoubtedly Southern China and if the Canton Government could be persuaded to come to a neighbourly arrangement with the Colony whereby local products could be introduced, on mutually satisfactory terms into South China, benefits to both parties would unquestionably result. This is a matter, however, which will be fully considered by the Economic Commission and I trust that as the result of their deliberations closer co-operation will be established between Hong Kong and Canton.

Air Services

I am quite in agreement with the decision of the Government to discontinue the subsidy to the Flying Club and to devote the whole of the annual Subsidy of \$30,000 to the training of Volunteers in flying and the maintenance of the flying efficiency of Volunteers already trained. The Flying Club as at present constituted is of little or no practical value to the Colony. Whilst on the subject of aviation perhaps some reference might with advantage be made to the poor facilities offering to the youth of Hong Kong and South China for instruction in flying. The training school has, I understand, three up-to-date planes for instructional purposes but from what I hear and from personal observation there is very seldom more than one machine in commission at a time. On occasion I am told, no machine has been available but I speak subject to correction. It appears to me such a service is quite inadequate and a very poor advertisement from the British Manufacturers' point of view. I know that difficulties are involved in keeping machines in the air but there is a ship of vast potential value being applied for the want of a few

of tar. If Great Britain is to participate and take her fair share in the development of commercial aviation in the Far East it is essential that Hong Kong be linked up with the great air routes of the world at the earliest possible moment. For this reason I am sorry to note that the Government has not considered it necessary to make any provision in this year's estimates in respect of the subsidy to commercial aviation. With Hong Kong established as a great commercial air base the prosperity of the port would be greatly enhanced and I hope that no effort will be spared to bring this about.

"Come To Hong Kong!"

Another very important matter which I have in mind is the tourist trade of Hong Kong and I would invite the earnest attention of the Government to this. Nearly every country in the world with any attractions at all is actively engaged in drawing the attention of the holiday makers and others to its excellence as a pleasure resort. Now there is no better natural winter resort than Hong Kong. From November to February it is an extremely pleasant place and we might almost extend that season and make it October to March. Hong Kong's natural attractions are considerable and could well afford to be advertised, but beyond a few scanty pamphlets of very ordinary interest, I have seen nothing really displaying the attractions of Hong Kong in arresting terms. This alone might be considered and a greater tourist or holiday activity would call for the creation of greater artificial amusements.

In this respect I have heard the accusation that Hong Kong has "grandmotherly regulations" which damp the exuberance of spirit concomitant with holiday making. Unless a rather heavy fee is paid, no ordinary and innocuous place of amusement can keep open its doors after midnight, and this alone may be held to cramp private enterprise in providing additional innocuous amusements for the delectation of visitors. With a campaign of literature describing the attractions of Hong Kong and an abolition of income restrictions on any outlet for popular but innocent amusement I feel that private enterprise would be quite ready to do its bit in increasing the popularity of Hong Kong as a winter resort. There are many people who could well afford to pay a visit to Hong Kong if only they realised that it was a thing to do, and that they would have, what is commonly called by holiday makers, "a good time." The expansion of aviation which greatly lessens distance in terms of time must be borne in mind.

It has been said that any relaxation of our present regulations would be a moral disadvantage but this seems doubtful when one examines conditions in other resorts. For a small Colony we seem to have a fairly large police force but I see no reason to anticipate that its activities would be greatly increased, certainly not commensurate with the benefits which the Colony might well obtain. (Applause.)

SEVEREST TRADE DEPRESSION

Plea For Less Taxation

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kowloon said.—Sir.—I suppose this year, in view of these abnormal times, to abstain from comments on individual items in the draft Estimates, so as to concentrate on broad principles of Budgeting and general policy of administration with due consideration of existing circumstances. In all I am going to say I have the concurrence of my Chinese colleagues.

It is a matter for grave concern that when the Colony is passing through an economic depression, severest in its history, when no signs of an improvement are visible, the cost of administration should actually be on the increase. It is true that the total draft Estimate of Expenditure for 1934, as compared with that for 1933, shows a decrease of \$1,366,898, but when we analyse the figures and deduct from this sum the anticipated savings from Special Expenditure (\$274,465), Military Expenditure (\$232,799) and Public Works Extraordinary (\$221,000), the net decrease comes to only

\$264,898. If, however, a comparison is made with the revised Estimate for 1934—a truer criterion—then the Budget provides for an increase of \$1,083,102, in spite of reductions in Public Works Extraordinary amounting to \$800,550. In other words, the Government proposes to spend \$1,083,102 more next year than it expects to have spent by the end of the current year. According to the Abstract of Differences, under "Recapitulation," new posts alone will entail an increase of \$204,038. Even after the \$78,327, expected to be saved by the abolition of existing posts, is deducted from it, there is still the considerable increase of \$125,711. The position would have been much worse were it not for the fact that the Budget is based on a more favourable rate of exchange.

Actually Increase

In times like these one naturally expects to see the cost of administration kept down, if not cut down. Here, it is actually increased. Instead of continuing to spend large and increasing sums on personnel, the Government should, I respectfully submit, make some reduction in taxation to lessen the weight of depression that presses on the Colony. New expenditure can be justified only when it can be shown to be a positive contribution towards recovery, or to be a positive check on the factors making for depression. In such a case one may at least hope that it will finally more than pay for itself.

Of this nature would, for example, be money spent for the purpose of aiding agricultural industries in the New Territories. In my view the lines along which such aid could best be given are, first, that experts should be appointed to advise the Government and agriculturists on stock-breeding and the prevention of disease; secondly, that encouragement of a more directly financial kind should be offered by the provision of land at favourable terms for agriculture and stock-rearing; and thirdly, that every facility should be given for marketing the agricultural products.

While on the subject of industries, I desire to endorse the view expressed by the Hon. Mr. Gordon Mackie in regard to the manufacturing industries of the Colony, which are of the greatest importance for its future. The Government has already done much to support the efforts of our manufacturers to establish themselves in Empire markets, and will no doubt do all in its power to assist them in maintaining and extending these outlets for their products.

Question of Tariffs

The Hon. Mr. Mackie has expressed the hope that the Canton Government might be persuaded to come to a friendly arrangement with us whereby local products could be introduced on mutually satisfactory terms into the Kwongtung Province, for the benefit of both places. I echo this hope. The interests of Kwangtung and Hong Kong are the same. As neither can prosper at the expense of the other, so also is the advantage of one the advantage of the other. The present tariff position as between Hong Kong and China is one which clearly injures both parties; and it is bound, sooner or later, to be realised that South China stands to gain, not by a contraction but by an expansion of trade. I am confident that Your Excellency will neglect no opportunity to bring about an arrangement beneficial to both parties.

"Come To Hong Kong!"

With another view of Mr. Mackie's I again find myself in agreement. In fact, we both decided to speak on the subject though from slightly different standpoints—without knowing each other's intention. I refer to the "tourist trade" of Hong Kong. Considerable benefits to the Colony's economic prospects would, I feel sure, accrue were its attractions as a winter resort better known and better advertised. It is not personal prejudice and prejudice which make me see Hong Kong as a place of great natural beauty with an excellent winter climate. How often have visitors expressed surprise and delight when they discovered a new and to them, an unexpected winter paradise. An officer of His Majesty's Navy, who has recently arrived in Hong Kong, tells me that in his opinion the beauty of Hong Kong's natural scenery is "unimpaired anywhere, and that it is a pity that this is so little known." Any measures calculated to add to the Colony's attractiveness as a place of resort,

(Continued on Page 7)

GOVERNMENT AND A POLICY OF LAISSEZ-FAIRE

(Continued from Page 6)

should, therefore, have the sympathetic ear of the Government.

Meantime, the amenities already available to the people of Hong Kong, especially in summer, will, I trust, not be diminished. I refer particularly to the bathing pavilions at North Point. I put forward a strong plea for their retention as long as possible. These pavilions are a great boon to the public which use them by the thousands every day in summer. It is not likely at present that industrial development will spread immediately in that direction, and the retention of the pavilions should therefore present no great difficulty to the Government and no disadvantage to the Colony, for the time being. In the meantime new sites should be sought, with accessibility and ease of transport kept in mind.

The Present Situation

Now, I come to the policy of the Government in regard to the present economic situation, as I have deduced it from the Budget. There is no doubt that the Budget is a sincere and praiseworthy endeavour to adjust the needs of administration to prevailing conditions. The Government has been criticised from various, and sometimes even opposing, standpoints. One such criticism is that the Government has shown over-caution in not embarking upon new public works. I, too, think that the Government has erred on the side of caution—though for another reason. Your Excellency's decision not to impose fresh taxation "but to meet a rather considerable deficit out of the surplus balances is indicative of your solicitude not to take any action which might aggravate our present difficulties." But I trust, I may be pardoned for expressing the doubt whether the more avoidance of new taxation goes far enough in these admittedly bad times. My humble view is that what is required is some constructive and courageous action designed to restore confidence and, with it, at least some of our former prosperity. It seems to me that this is not a time for excessive adherence to extreme financial orthodoxy, and that the Government should hold out to the people a new hope by making possible a more confident atmosphere in trade, in industry and in commercial enterprise, by boldly reducing taxation. Merely to refrain from increasing taxation is uninspiring and, in effect, negative. It is like revealing to the patient the seriousness of his disorder, but holding out to him no hope of positive aid in his recovery.

"Palliatives"

The depressed condition of the Colony's trade and industry is our chief and urgent concern. The Trade Commission is engaged in what we hope will be a fruitful inquiry into causes and remedies. Its existence, however, does not absolve us from the duty of taking some immediate action, where such action can be shown to be helpful or palliative. When palliatives seem possible, which, though they may not constitute a permanent cure, would allay the violence of the malady, then, I say, these measures deserve the immediate and sympathetic consideration of the Government.

During the year I have submitted for the consideration of the Government several suggestions designed to help in the attainment of this object. In a memorandum dated the 7th March 1934, I pleaded strongly for a substantial reduction in the charges for excess water consumption. The action of the Government in granting a rebate of 15 per cent—though it is by no means an adequate allowance—is, in some measure, a contribution towards the restoration of public confidence, and as such is to be welcomed.

In another memorandum dated the 12th May, 1934, as a result of a more comprehensive inquiry conducted by some leading Chinese merchants into the possibilities of ameliorative measures, I submitted three further proposals. Those proposals were—

- (1) That the Government should, as far as possible, grant extension of time for the fulfilment of building covenants;
- (2) That, in the case of Chinese tenement houses, assessments should be made for each floor, instead of for the whole house; and
- (3) That, as a temporary measure, the Assessment Tax otherwise known as Rates,

be reduced from 17 to 13 per cent.

In respect of the first of these three proposals—extension of Building Covenants—it is a matter for gratification that the Government has adopted the generous attitude of granting free extensions, with subsequent extensions at reduced rates, in cases of genuine hardship.

It is my understanding that the other two proposals have been referred to the Trade Commission for examination. I have the greatest confidence in the Commission, whose personnel is such as to encourage hopes that its labours will be productive. But while the measures advocated by me were intended, as I specifically stated in the memorandum, as palliatives, to be put in operation at once, the task of the Commission is much more far-reaching and must therefore take time to complete. My concern was to enquire into what could be done to alleviate the situation in the meanwhile, and not to explore the whole question of our trade depression. The proposals which were put forward in the memorandum made no claim to be ultimate solutions; their value lies rather in the claim, which may properly be made for them, that they would tend to check the downward movement of business generally, so that the conditions which have been daily becoming worse may not finally deteriorate to a stage at which recovery, even when the opportunity arises, will be most seriously retarded. In short, the measures which I have suggested are measures which, if they are to have any efficacy at all, should be adopted at the earliest possible moment.

Assessment

Now, in regard to my second proposal—a change in the method of assessment—the system which is at present applied to Chinese-style tenement-houses is illogical and inequitable, as I shall show. This matter was dealt with by my honourable friend Mr. T. N. Chau and by myself at the meeting of this Council held on the 12th October, 1933. It may be useful to repeat here some of the reasons adduced by the Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau in favour of the change. The present system is economically unsound, for it has the tendency of compelling landlords to close the whole house when there are two or more floors vacant, in order to enable them to obtain a refund of Rates. This may have the effect of spreading the population, but in these days of extreme economic depression, the sight of entirely empty houses dotting all over the Town, does not conduce to a restoration of confidence so essential to recovery. Further, the revenue may not suffer substantially by the change, since many of the houses now entirely vacant will be at least partially occupied, and Rates will be payable in respect of such partial occupation.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. M. J. Breen, in objecting to the proposals at the time, said that to assess floors separately, as proposed by us would treble the work of the revenue collection branch of the Treasury, and more than treble the work of the Assessor's Office, as the extra supervision would be increased disproportionately. Mr. Breen went on to say that to assess each floor separately, and consequently to refund as vacancies occur, would merely encourage landlords to remove the occupants of a partially occupied floor and crowd the remaining ones.

I do not think that to change the system would necessitate the heavy augmentation to staff feared by the Treasury; but even if it would, I submit that it should not stand in the way of the change. It is important to bear in mind that the system I advocate has already been applied in the case of what are called "European-style houses." Why should there be this inconsistency as between European-style and Chinese-style houses? If it be no more than justice in the case of the former that each floor should be assessed separately, it follows that the denial of this concession to the latter must mean injustice, and cannot be defended on any valid principle.

An Illustration

Moreover, the present method of assessment of Chinese-style houses must, in its results, be an added factor in the present depression. The effect it may produce can be simply illustrated. Take a three-story Chinese house. Each floor may be let for a monthly rent of \$30. The owner may very commonly occupy one floor himself, and be dependent for his livelihood on the rents received from

the remaining floors, subject, of course, to payment out of such rents for Crown rent, Rates, insurance, and repairs. If one of the floors is vacant, he receives in rent only \$50 a month, but has to pay 17 per cent on the combined rental of the whole tenement, namely, 150. Add to this charge the other disbursements mentioned, and it is clear that his income may be reduced to a starvation point. I know of a case in which two floors became vacant, and the third was occupied by the owner himself. If a mortgage also exists, as it does in many cases in these hard times, the position is still worse, and the owner may be forced by the mortgagee to sell out at a ruinous price.

To give another illustration. A common type of such three-story tenement-houses is one in which the ground floor is used as a shop. In this case the rents, when all parts are occupied, may be \$100 for the ground floor, and \$40 for each of the upper floors. If through slackness of trade, a condition too common to-day, the ground floor is unoccupied, the whole tenement system of assessment is a proportionately heavier burden upon the owner, and correspondingly more disastrous in its results upon livelihood.

I believe, therefore, that the assessment of Chinese tenement-houses by floors, is a measure which would ameliorate the situation by lifting part of the burden now resting upon a large section of the people, and by restoring in some degree the purchasing power on which business activity so largely depends. The concession in my view, would not increase the risk of overcrowding. There would be no inducement towards overcrowding of floors any more than there is with the present system towards overcrowding of houses. At any rate, the matter can easily be regulated by law.

It is computed that the suggestion, if adopted, would involve a loss in revenue of about \$600,000. This figure has been arrived at in this way: The vacant floors of Chinese tenement-houses are estimated to represent roughly 10 per cent. of all the rate-paying buildings in the Colony. According to the report of the Assessor for 1933-34, the total valuation of the Colony is \$38,941,273. Calculated on the above basis of 10 per cent., the decrease in the total valuation is \$3,894,127, and the consequential loss to revenue, being 17 per cent on the latter figure, is about \$660,000. I shall later on offer suggestions for meeting this additional deficit.

Reduction in Taxes Wanted

In regard to my third and most important recommendation—a reduction in Assessed Taxes by 4 per cent.—I may remind Your Excellency that when this percentage was added in 1930, strong protests were raised by the Chinese community. At a meeting of this Council held on the 20th October, 1930, when the Budget for the ensuing year was under consideration, I stated that the proposed increases had caused great concern among the Chinese, and that representations had been made to the Chinese members of the Legislative Council by public bodies as well as by individuals urging that the rate should remain at 13 per cent. I also said that the option had been expressed that in view of the hard times, when cost of living was very high and the volume of trade abnormally low, any increase in the Rates would have an immediate reaction on the prosperity of the Colony. Whether or not the subsequent further fall in trade has been in part accentuated by the increase in the tax, it is, of course, impossible to prove either way. It is at least probable that this heavier tax-burden has added to the effects of the present depression.

But whatever the cause or causes, the economic conditions of the Colony have become decidedly worse since the increase in the Assessed Taxes was made in 1930. The Hon. Colonial Secretary has spoken of the difficulty, which the Treasury has experienced during the present slump, in the collection of Rates. He further pointed out the increased administrative work entailed, leading to increased staff and, therefore, greater cost of administration. I trust I may not be accused of giving countenance to delay in payment of these rates. I say that this difficulty arose of because property-owners do not like to pay promptly as in better times; but because they are not in a position to do so. Increased difficulty in the collection of a tax is evidence that the tax is being levied at a rate which is unduly high, and should therefore be lowered.

Not Lightly Taxed

I have heard it said, time and again, that Hong Kong is lightly taxed in comparison with other places. I do not agree with this view. In the special conditions of Hong Kong, with a large migratory population, a comparison of tax-burdens per head is no guide to policy. A maintenance of tax-burdens beyond the amount expedient in view of our peculiar conditions, would mean, in Hong Kong's case, a loss of population and an ultimate loss of revenue.

It seems to me that the time has now come, if it is not already overdue, when a strong stimulus to a revival of confidence and prosperity is needed, and that such a stimulus could best be provided by the reduction I now propose.

It may be considered by some that a lowering of the Assessment Tax would benefit only an interested section of the public. I dissent from this view which, no doubt, is based on a wrong conception of what the Assessment Tax means in the public finance of the Colony. This tax is the chief mode of direct taxation for Hong Kong, and must be recognised as such. It provides the main contribution to administrative costs from the income of the community. Its incidence is not to be considered as determined by the visible process of its collection. Like the Income Tax in Great Britain, it is the principal medium whereby taxation is adjusted to governmental needs. When considerable increase of revenue is required, the normal method is to raise it; when a remission of the burden of taxation is called for in the interests of the community, the lowering of this tax is the natural medium of relief.

Psychological Factors

There may exist in some quarters a doubt that a reduction of the Assessment Tax by 4 per cent would have material influence on our economic situation, in view of the disparity between this comparatively small percentage and the very large percentage of fall which has taken place in property values. But a mathematical comparison of percentages is here no true criterion. Psychological factors, induced by uncertainty and the absence of ameliorative action, will drive values down far below the level justified by the true economic situation. People simply will not buy at however attractive a price—not because the property offered is not worth the price, but because they are so uncertain about the future. A moderate stimulus, removing or allaying this feeling of uncertainty, will do much more to restore value than a mere mathematical computation would lead us to anticipate. No one would argue that the effect of lowering the British Income Tax by experience could be reckoned as stimulating trade and industry just to the extent of 2 per cent. The effect, largely acting through psychological forces, has been far greater, as we all know.

But even the financial effect of a 4 per cent. reduction on the economic life of the community would be very considerable. Taking the total rateable value at \$38,941,000, the reduction would mean that the property owners' burden is lightened by about \$1,550,000. This figure represents a 4 per cent. yield on a total of \$38,941,000. In other words, there would be a capital appreciation of real estate values in the Colony to the extent of \$25,000,000.

On the same computation, the estimated decrease of \$660,000 in Rates from the change in the method of assessment would mean an appreciation in real estate values of over \$10,000,000.

Thus if the second and third suggestions made in my second memorandum were adopted, property values in the Colony would be appreciably increased by the enormous figure of \$35,000,000; and the repercussion on the economic situation could not but be considerable.

An Effective Means

On the other hand, the adoption of the two proposals would mean a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of about \$2,200,000. This sum is made up of \$1,550,000 (being 4% of \$38,941,000), and \$660,000 (being estimated loss entailed by the new method of assessment). This is admittedly a considerable sum, and would further greatly widen the gap between estimated revenues and expenditure. Nevertheless, I urge my suggestions on the Government without hesitation and with full sense of my responsibility, for it is my firm conviction that the adoption of these two proposals is the only means of improving the present situation.

One of the chief indices of the depth of the economic depression is found in the property values which have fallen to an enormous extent. fall in such values is not an effect merely, but is also a further predisposing cause of depression, owing to the dependence of every line of business upon every other line. Any measure, therefore, which is calculated to check further depression in the property market, if not to stimulate it to new activity, is a measure which will distribute its beneficial effect throughout business as a whole.

The share market is in an unduly depressed condition owing to the normal effect of bad times in which many are compelled to sell their holdings in order to raise money for the purpose of carrying on their business or of reducing or paying off mortgages when forced to do so. This condition is further accentuated by speculative influences. A favourable reaction in the property market would help to remove certain of the factors depressing the share market, particularly in relation to shares of real estate companies. This would further help in restoring confidence in the established industries of the Colony. Experience shows that there is always a correlation of movement between property values and stock values in this Colony, though the two movements may not synchronise.

Shop Keeper's Rent

Rent charges form a considerable proportion of the costs of many of our small businesses. A small reduction in this item of his costs may mean all the difference to a small tradesman when he is hesitating whether it is worth while to carry on. Property-owners who at present find it difficult, if not impossible, to make concessions of this kind, would be enabled to do so, with a lighter Assessment Tax burden, and would find it in their interest to pass on part of the relief obtained. The rate of mortality among small businesses, involving in the mass a serious loss to the Colony, would thus be checked.

With the return of confidence and hope created by Governmental action promising such a substantial measure of relief, with the assurance that Government was not adopting the laissez-faire policy of leaving recovery to find its own way, hoarded money would come out; property would once more change hands; credit would expand as confidence expands; existing business undertakings would be maintained; and so an all-round improvement may be expected. The structure of the present-day economic system is such that its various parts are interdependent; a favourable movement in any one quarter being generally reflected in similar movements in other quarters, so that the amelioration becomes cumulative.

Now, how is the loss in revenue to be made up, if the two proposals were carried into effect? Happily, this is not a case in which an unbalanced Budget entails an increase in public indebtedness. The increased deficit could, and should, I submit, be met out of the Colony's surplus balances. The surplus of the Colony, it is true, is already being substantially drawn upon to balance the Budget for 1935; but that very fact makes it clear that the Government is not averse to an encroachment on its reserves to enable it to balance a Budget in difficult times. If I have endeavoured to show, the suggested remission is expected to act as a stimulus to the Colony's business and economic outlook, then the policy of drawing on our surplus to meet this particular deficit would be all the more justifiable, since it would be done for the purpose of pursuing, not a merely negative policy, but a positively remedial course of action.

"The Rainy Day"

This further depletion of the Colony's surplus balances would not be serious as necessarily to deter Government from adopting the course which I have urged. Some years ago it was officially announced that a reserve of about \$10,000,000 was considered advisable by both the Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies as provision for a rainy day, so to speak. But even if what I have advocated meant a reduction of the surplus for a time well below this figure, it would still be, in my view, a proper use of the reserve. It is idle to set aside reserves for a "rainy day" and then to deny that term in such a way that not even the most disastrous economic depression in our history could be so called. The Colony has had its ups and downs, but never has it passed through a period of such a depression as

(Continued on Page 10)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATES OF JORGEN BRUNN, CHARLES WILLIAM FILDES, ROOKER, JOSEPH L. KNOPP, FRIDY OF MANGSCHOU, BENEDICTO MARCHISIO AND RICHARD JOSEPH TYLER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an order limiting the times for sending in claims or against the above estates to the 27th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1934.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 27th Day of September, 1934.

E. P. H. LANG, Official Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG REEL CLUB.

The Weekly practice will be held at HELENA MAY INSTITUTE on TUESDAY, 2nd October instead of MONDAY, 1st October, at 5.30 P.M.

D. L. PROPHET, Hon. Secretary.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Board Room, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 28th September, 1934, at 5.45 p.m., for the purposes of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1934 and of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

E. M. BRYDEN, D. S. ROBB, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

It is alleged that sometime between 9 and 10 A.M. on the morning of September 22nd, 1934, a small Chinese boy of 9 years of age dressed in dirty white clothing, no shoes or socks, was assaulted outside the Alexandra Building by an Indian Police or watchman.

Any member of the public who actually witnessed the assault is requested to communicate by telephone or in person with the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hong Kong (Telephone No. 39 Extension No. 4) any time between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. as early as possible.

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of 700 (seven hundred) piculs of Sandalwood in five lots of different qualities as per samples. For particulars and opportunity to inspect samples please apply personally or by letter in duplicate to the Netherlands Consulate General, Hong Kong (Asiatic Building, 6th Floor, Queen's Road, Central).

THE HONGKONG & YAU MA TEI FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED. (LOST)

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to HO TSE TAT of No. 9, Gough Street, Hong Kong, a Duplicate Certificate for 58 Ordinary Shares in this Company, numbered 18844 to 18882 and 58727 to 58734 inclusive upon statement that the original certificates No. 1412 and 6342 dated the 26th May, 1934 and 1st January, 1935, have been lost or mislaid. Notice is hereby given that, if within thirty days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificates is made to the Company, the Company will then proceed to deal with such application.

THE HONGKONG & YAU MA TEI FERRY CO., LTD. Hong Kong, 28th September, 1934.

Editorial and Business Office: 11 Ice House Street. Tel. 20301. Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511. London Office: 53, Fleet Street. E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934.

COME TO HONG KONG

"Another very important matter which I have in mind is the tourist trade of Hong Kong and I would invite the earnest attention of the Government to this," said the Hon. Mr. Gordon Mackie in the course of his speech at the Budget Debate yesterday. The speaker went on to say that "nearly every country in the world with any attractions at all is actively engaged in drawing the attention of the holiday makers and others to its excellence as a pleasure resort." It is gratifying to see that our efforts to place Hong Kong more prominently on the map as a natural winter resort has at least had the attention of one of the Colony's leading residents and a leader in the shipping trade for we feel that the shipping trade can play a very important part in attracting more people to come to Hong Kong for their holidays. The Hon. Mr. Koteval also made reference to the matter in his speech.

We have said so on many occasions that from November to March the weather in Hong Kong is extremely pleasant and we make no apology for the repetition. Hong Kong's natural attractions are considerable and every one who has been here on a visit, however short, has had a word of praise for the beauty of the "rural districts" such as Repulse Bay, Shek-O, Stanley and the New Territories while some have even gone so far as to say that Repulse Bay comes out best when compared to the Riviera. Hong Kong has never been given the advertisement that is hers by right. Beyond an isolated article or two on its beautiful harbour, the sunset sceneries and the delightful drive round the Island there has not been anything done to bring Hong Kong to the notice of the thousands of people who are planning their holidays every year. It would be well for the Government to give the matter their attention for, as we have stressed time and again, a bigger tourist trade must inevitably mean a bigger revenue for the Colony.

So far as beauty spots are concerned, Hong Kong has much to offer and it would be no exaggeration to say that some of the sights obtainable here cannot be found anywhere else in the world. So far so good. What of artificial amusements then? It is here that the Colony is badly handicapped and in this connection the Hon. Mr. Gordon Mackie says that "I have heard the accusation that Hong Kong has 'grandmotherly regulations' which damp the exuberance of spirit concomitant with holiday making. Unless a rather heavy fee is paid, no ordinary and innocuous place of amusement can keep open its doors after midnight, and this alone may be held to cramp private enterprise in providing additional innocuous amusements for the delectation of visitors." We quite agree with the speaker when he goes on to say that "an 'abolition of irksome restrictions on any outlet for popular but innocent amusement' will result in private enterprises doing their utmost to increase the popularity of Hong Kong as a winter resort. It is perhaps unnecessary to stress that a large number of people would spend their holidays in Hong Kong; were they sure of being able to have what is commonly known amongst holiday makers as a "good time," and in passing it is to be greatly regretted that no provisions whatever have been made for commercial aviation for the expansion of this most modern means of transport is very vital in that it lessens distance in terms of time.

There has been a suggestion that any relaxation of the present regulations would be abused, but one rather doubts that when it is realised that we have so many first class organisations, the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels for instance, who could be depended upon to cater for the needs of holiday-makers. Quite apart from that, however, we have a fairly large and extremely capable police force, but here again there is no reason to

SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

TIBETAN LEADERS' PLEDGE General Huang Stresses Tibet's Needs

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 27. Since the demise of the Dalai Lama, temporal Tibet ruler, there has been a cessation of Tibetan-Hsiang hostilities, and the Pan-chien Lama, the spiritual head's loyalty towards China considerably strengthens relations between the Tibetan leaders and the National Government.

The special envoy, General Huang Mu Sung, who was paying respects to the deceased Dalai Lama and attended his successor's installation ceremonies on the morning of September 21, the telegraphs from Lhasa that the Tibetan political, educational, and religious leaders enthusiastically welcome him and unanimously express support for the National Government.

General Huang further telegraphs that the Tibetan leaders approve of his recommendations for the promotion of postal facilities between Hsiang and Tibet and also the construction of Hsiang highways. He stresses the importance of communications development between Hsiang and Tibet in view of the cessation of hostilities. The highways recommended are firstly between Yachow and Hsiang, thus linking up West Szechuen and East Hsiang, a distance of 177 miles; secondly between Kangtung and Paan in Patang 415 miles; third-

ly between Paan and Tehyung Tal, 267 miles; fourthly between Paan and the Chinkai border, 267 miles; and lastly, between Kangtung and Changtu in Champo, 300 miles.

General Huang later telegraphs that the entire authorities of Tibet and Hsiang as well as the peoples of both places eagerly desire firstly an early settlement of the boundary dispute, secondly the strengthening of the Hsiang-Tibetan relations, thirdly consolidating the Hsiang authorities' financial position in order to facilitate its elevation to provincial status, fourthly mineral resources exploitation and waste land reclamation, fifthly postal and telegraphic services development, sixthly the promotion of cultural enterprises, and lastly the restoration of Hsiang-Tibetan communications.

The above points have been referred for joint consideration of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Committee, the Education and Communications Ministries and the General Staff Department.

The Communications Ministry has decided to erect a powerful radio station in Lhasa to maintain closer contact with the border territory and has sent all the necessary installation materials and equipment.

China United Press.

THE ROYAL COUPLE Two Recent Portraits



PRINCE GEORGE. PRINCESS MARINA

SINO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

Move To Strengthen Friendship

Nanking, Sept. 27. The raising of the status of the Chinese and Italian Legations at Rome and Nanking to Embassies is officially confirmed.

A Legations' announcement stated that official despatches constituting such agreement had been exchanged yesterday between Mr. Wang Ching Wei and Signor Boscarelli, who is acting under special instructions from Premier Mussolini.

Both Governments were of the opinion that diplomatic intercourse between the two countries should be conducted through instrumentalities commensurate with the importance each occupied between national relations and their friendship and understanding would be further strengthened by the step thus jointly taken.

Reuter.

CONTRIBUTION TO LEAGUE

Action on China's Request

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 27. Regarding the request of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations that China's contribution towards the maintenance of the League should be reduced, the League Assembly has decided to forward the said request to the Commission for the Division of Expenses and Arrears Committee for consideration, according to a report from Geneva.

The report on the matter is to be submitted to the next sixteenth League Assembly by the above-mentioned Committee.

China United Press

AIRWAY COURSE CHANGE

Peiping-Lanchow Route

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" Copyright.)

Shanghai, Sept. 27.

The Eurasia Company has decided to change the course of the Peiping-Lanchow airway in order to encourage the development of northwest aerial communications.

As from the middle of October the Corporation's airplane will fly from Peiping direct to Taoto, the terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway en route from Ninghsia to Lanchow instead of Taiyuan.

The Eurasia Company are expediting negotiations with the Sinkiang authorities, aiming at a China-Germany air connection in view of Sinkiang's probable abandonment of an independent provincial air service.

China United Press

TO READERS

Attention is drawn to the new cable service (China United Press) which is given in this issue and which will be a regular feature from to-day.

RESEARCHES IN SCIENCE

Institute Moves To New Building

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 27.

The Institute of History and Philology under the Academia Sinica moved to a new building in Peichih here from Shanghai. The Institute will begin functioning in the new building from October 1.

In order to pursue anthropological researches in the frontier provinces the Institute is despatching Messrs. Lin Yen Sheng, Tao Yun Kul, Chao Chih Cheng, and Yung Shih Seng, technical experts, to Yunnan. They will proceed to the frontier province on October 5 through Annam in French Indo-China.

China United Press

DEPORTATION OF CHINESE

Another Protest To Japan

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" Copyright.)

Nanking, Sept. 25.

A delayed report states that another protest against the deportation of Chinese nationals from Japan has been forwarded to the Japanese Foreign Office by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Reuter.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

(BY "NO QUARTER")

This week, in spite of the fact that I have taken most of my meals off the mantelpiece, I have been imbued with the spirit of Autumn's pageantry. The russet echo of the leaves, the cold impersonality of the harvest moon:-

OFFICE BOY. Hey! You can't put that sort of stuff in here! This is a newspaper, not a repository for out-of-work poets.

MYSELF. How do you know, oaf? How do you know the talpans aren't arling for some Kai Tak Keats to raise his curly head.

OFFICE BOY. Listen, old boy! I've had my doubts about you for some time. You know what a mess you got us into last week.

MYSELF. I'll listen to no more, hogwash. If I say its Autumn, Autumn it is.

Mesdames! Messieurs! I crave your patience. For I am about to burst into verse.

(A loud flourish of Sackbuts Psalteries, Siamese nose-flutes, and kettle-drums.)

SPASM I.

A Parable

Now this is a tale Of a beautiful male And a girl who was healthy and hearty. She hunted and shot And played hockey a lot, While he played the flute and ecarte.

She called herself Alice De Havilland Chalys Her clothes were a technical pain No Hengist could be Any horser than she From her toes to the tip of her mape.

He had his abode In a flat in King's Road. His name was Sacherevell Cleaver. He spoke a nice piece On the works of Matisse And sported a lovely gold beaver.

They met at a dance Fell in love at a glance And inspired with his usual effrontery The very next day He went down to stay At her father's estate in the country.

That night he appeared Complete with his beard In a green and maroon velvet jacket. And smoked a most brutally smelly cheroot From a brutally three-penny packet.

The Lady meanwhile Sat back with a smile As she noted her lover's unease And covered his rather bad bog with cigar. By saying "Oh won't you smoke, please."

He gave a cold shake Of his head to Gold Flake And scorned the mild fragrance of Barney. With exquisite grace From a platinum case He extracted a Balkan Sobranie.

As her father imbibed He succinctly described His unmitigated abhorrence Of artists and Reds Dirty jokes about beds And the works of that cat D. H. Lawrence.

He sniffed through his glass "Young man, you're an ass. A nitwit, a goof and a wart. But although you're so wet There is hope for you yet If you pay more attention to sport."

Miss Ethel Mannin tells you to be culturally right, So don't go out with lowbrow Naval Officers at night. Remember that your Bach is never worse than Conrad Veidt And you may be a bright Girl yet.

3rd AND LAST SPASM

OR TAIL PIECE

WIGS ON THE GREEN.

Some juveniles, whose ignorance is crass, Delight in saying that the Law's an Ass. But please remember, friends, when playing tricks, An Ass is like a Mule: it sometimes kicks.

The next day he hunted The next day he shot Next day he related with pride Of how at the third he Missed getting a birdie And only the girl knew he lied.

By why drag it on Sacherevell goes From covert to butt to the green. While Alice his wife Now models from life In very pale black plastiline.

ENVOI Why point a moral, why adorn a tale Why concentrate on either Art or Game. Place Poet or the Poacher past the Pale. Fiddlers and foxhunters are all much the same.

The next spasm is an extract from a musical comedy, fortunately unfinished, by Herr Gotten Himmel. It is a song intended to commemorate the astoundingly high level of intellectual brilliance among the young women of Hong Kong that has arisen of recent months.

2nd SPASM The Bright Girl

VERSE. In this age where ideals are taught, Where the lively intelligence thickens, Where publishers' sales about sport Can rival the Bible or Dickens, I turn in my bed as I think overnight Of our fathers' prosocial strictures, And look with a smug and disgusting delight On the swing of the young From Garbo to Jung. And their turning to Froust from the Pictures

CHORUS (to be sung to the tune of "Black Bottoms amid the Gold.") The dollar is inflated - now And we must get educated - how? The younger set delight in being kissed To the strains of Lieberstraum (by Mr. Liszt) We've got to know of J-B Priestley. Our lack of knowledge may be Beasily. And even older girls are overjoyed At reading books of expurgated Freud. So Come Now! Take your bow! All you little oddments who are "really learning how!"

spokesman said that it was absolutely untrue if it is sought that the allegations are based on Walchiapu remittances for repatriation because the remittances were sent only after the Japanese authorities made an order for the deportation of numerous Chinese nationals.

China United Press

TYPHOON WARNING The following telegram was received by the American Consulate from Manila yesterday, timed 2.45 p.m. Typhoon in about 132 degrees Long. E. and 11 degrees Lat. N. moving west-north-west.

MOTOR BOAT TRAGEDY IN IRELAND

Major Kerr-Pearse Among Four Drowned

London, Sept. 27. Four men including Major B. A. Kerr-Pearse were drowned today. His daughter, Miss Kerr-Pearse, and the Honourable Ernest Guinness, brother of Lord Iveagh, and another were saved when a motor boat from the yacht belonging to the Honourable Ernest Guinness was swamped in a storm at Killary Bay, County Galway.

Major Beauchamp Albert Thomas Kerr-Pearse, C.M.G., M.V.O., who was born in 1871, was late of the Rifle Brigade. He was a son of the late Rev. B. Kerr-Pearse, formerly of Bats Park, Taunton, Somerset, and

Geraldine Henrietta, daughter of the late Richard Samuel Guinness, Barrister-at-Law and sometime M.P. of Despsell, County Dublin. After passing through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Major Kerr-Pearse joined the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) in 1892. He retired in 1904. He was Extra A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Australia, 1905-7; Private Secretary to the Governor of Western Australia, 1909-12; to Governor of Tasmania, 1913-15; to the Governor-General of Australia, 1915-16. He was also Private Secretary to the Governor of Western Australia and Extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras at the Delhi Durbar, 1911.

CONVICTION OF KAYE DON

Appeal Before Two Judges

London, Sept. 27. Sixteen grounds alleging misdirection and verdict against the weight of evidence were lodged on behalf of Kaye Don, whose appeal against his conviction, mentioned on July 16, was opened in the Appeal Court, Douglas, Isle of Man, before two Judges.

Kaye Don's counsel pointed out that the appeal was against both the verdict and the sentence.

Hearing was adjourned until to-morrow, bail being continued.

Kaye Don was found guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of his mechanic, Francis Taylor, who succumbed to his injuries when the car which the famous motorist was driving collided with a taxi, ran into a hedge and overturned.

WELSH COAL DISPUTE

Conference In London

London, Sept. 27. Conferences are proceeding in London to decide the issue of peace or war in the South Wales coalfield dispute.

Mr. Ernest Brown, Secretary of Mines, who owing to the crisis had cancelled his visit to Clydebank for the launching of the liner Queen Mary, sees first

OLYMPIC GAMES IN BERLIN

America Accepts Invitation

(Special to "Hong Kong Daily Press")
(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1934. Received, September 27, 7:30 p.m.)

Berlin, Sept. 27. News that the United States have formally accepted Germany's invitation to the Berlin Olympic games in 1936, is causing the keenest satisfaction in sporting circles here.

President Dewey of the German Olympic organizing committee immediately cabled to the chairman of the American Olympic committee his delight at the acceptance, adding that "Germany would receive with open arms the eminent American athletes."

SILVER MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Sept. 27. London Silver prices to-day were up 1/16, as follows:

	Sept. 26	Sept. 27
Spot	22-5/16	22-3/8
Forward	22-3/8	22-7/16

London on New York cross rate at 2.00 p.m. to-day was 4.98-1/16 compared with 4.97-1/4 at closing yesterday.

the miners and leaders and then the owners in order to "discuss a suggestion to overcome the obstacles preventing a settlement."

NEW YORK STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

AMERICAN ORIENTAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND S. E. LEVY & CO.

The following mid-day prices were received on Saturday from New York by The American Oriental Finance Corporation and Messrs. S. E. Levy & Co.

COMMODITIES		Sept. 26	Sept. 27
Sterling, N.Y.-London	496 1/2	496 1/2	498
Cotton: December	12.53	12.57	12.57
Cotton: March	12.71	12.71	12.68
Silk: December	114	114	114 1/2
Rubber: December	15.25	15.10	15.10
Rubber: March	15.65	15.50	15.49
Wheat: December	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wheat: May	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Corn: December	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Corn: May	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Winnipeg Wheat: May	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
STOCKS		Sept. 26	Sept. 27
American Smelting	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Auburn	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Du Pont	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
El. Bond and Share	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
General Motors	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Int. Tel. and Tel.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Loew's Inc.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
McIntyre Forcu	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Montgomery W.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nat. Distillers	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N.Y. Central	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Standard Oil Co. of N.J.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Un. Aircraft	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
U.S. Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2

11 o'clock no quotations received

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN HONG KONG

(Continued from Page 12)

Harbour Dredging

hitherto to make provision. Vocational instruction is an important desideratum but the present premises are not large enough for what is required. The Building Contractors Association have generously come forward and offered to construct a new building at cost price thus appreciably reducing the expenditure to be faced by Government. With this generous offer before it and having regard to the essential nature of the work to be carried out, Government has considered it necessary to proceed at once with the scheme.

The Hong Kong Naval Volunteer Force which was instituted nearly a year ago has so far proved a success and some increase has been allowed in the Estimates for the Force. The Admiralty who are anxious to see this movement develop on right lines, has allotted a sloop as a Headquarters Ship for a year in the first instance.

The University

Under the heading of Miscellaneous, Honourable Members will see that the Government has again provided a sum of \$350,000 as a grant to the University. This grant is subject to consideration annually. There might possibly have been some argument for reducing it in view of the Colony's financial position but the finances of the University are far from satisfactory and many urgent needs of the University remain unfulfilled. I am glad that it has been possible to carry out a few necessary extensions but there appears little prospect of the University being able in the near future to institute a Chair of Public Health. The absence of this I cannot but regard as a serious stigma on the Colony. I have more than once appealed for financial help for the University but unfortunately without result. I realize that times are bad but I should like to express the hope that when they improve some of those who reap the benefit of such improvements will give generously towards the support and development of the University which I regard as a great asset to the Colony and one which undoubtedly adds to the lustre of Hong Kong though that lustre is likely to be dimmed unless more support is forthcoming.

In addition to works under the heading of Public Works Extraordinary to which I have already referred, the sum of three lakhs is provided for the new Central British School. This, as has already been stated, has been put in the hands of a private architect and I trust that progress will be satisfactory and that this new school, the need for which has long been appreciated, will be successfully completed in the not far distant future.

Shing Mun

My honourable friend, the Colonial Secretary has already informed the Council of the progress on the Shing Mun Water Scheme. This report indicates clearly the good work that has been done. The difficulties which have been encountered have been considerable but progress has been satisfactory and I am confident that in the able hands of the Resident Engineer, Mr. Hull, we can look forward to the completion of the scheme within the estimated time and within estimated cost.

In connection with loan works, Honourable Members are aware that Government decided to take advantage of the favourable state of the money market to raise a loan to reimburse the revenue account in respect of funds advanced for loan works and to make provision for further work. The flotation may be regarded as a great success though I should like to have seen a larger number of individual subscribers. I take this opportunity of thanking my honourable friend, the Colonial Treasurer, for the services rendered by him to Government in connection with the flotation of this loan.

I cannot usefully add anything in regard to the Government House and City Development Scheme. Provision has been made for proceeding with the first section of the work but in view of the state of the property market in Hong Kong to-day it is possible that the scheme will take longer to complete than was originally anticipated. I have, however, no doubt that, from a financial point of view, it will be a success.

A considerable sum has been included for dredging in the harbour and for works connected therewith. This dredging will deepen the approaches to several existing piers thereby affording adequate facilities for deep draft vessels to go alongside. The question has been raised of how far the cost of dredging in the harbour should be borne by public funds. I may say at once that I accept the general principle that such dredging as may be necessary to afford adequate facilities for shipping in the harbour should be regarded as a liability to be met out of general revenue. I am not however prepared to admit that if any company or individual chooses to construct either a pier or a wharf such company or individual has thereby the right to demand that dredging in order to enable deep draft vessels to approach such pier or wharf at any state of the tide should naturally be carried out entirely at public expense. Government, as the trustee of the public, before spending its money on such a purpose, must satisfy itself that such pier or wharf is necessary to afford adequate facilities for shipping and that it is not superfluous to the facilities already existing. The construction of such works may possibly be to the advantage of the company or individual who carries it out but it by no means follows that such work is necessary from a public point of view. At the same time Government is always ready to treat such development sympathetically and it has in fact in addition to carrying out a considerable amount of dredging entirely at public expense undertaken to contribute a considerable sum to assist further work which it regards as to a large extent a work of supererogation, from the public's point of view.

Air Service

As regards an Air Mail Service to and from this Colony I can assure Honourable Members that the question is regarded by this Government and by His Majesty's Government at Home as of the greatest importance. I regret however that I am not at present in a position to give you much information on the subject beyond stating that the whole question has been and is receiving the most serious attention. Difficulties are considerable but I am in hopes that they will be overcome in the near future.

As the Honourable Colonial Secretary has told you the omission from the Budget of a subsidy to Commercial Aviation does not indicate any change in the policy of this Government. Should the hoped for development take place and a subsidy be called for I shall have no hesitation in submitting the matter to the Finance Committee with a view to making special provision.

Military Garrison

The Senior Unofficial Member has made the statement that the Military Garrison of this Colony is paid for out of the Military contribution made to the Home Government. I think this is scarcely correct for the cost of the Garrison is markedly higher than the contribution made by the Colony. I am informed that no cuts in the actual rates of pay of the Garrison have been made since 1931 but a cut of the Colonial allowance was made last May which was however almost entirely restored in July. In any event the amount involved would go a very short way to bridging the difference between the cost of the Garrison and our contribution.

There has been considerable correspondence between myself, the Colonial Office and the Army Council in regard to various points connected with the contribution and I am happy to say that the Army Council has to a large extent met our views and it is proposed shortly to introduce a bill into this Council to give legal effect to certain concessions which have been made in our favour. It is perhaps pertinent to point out that the Garrison here quite apart from the security which it affords brings considerable indirect advantage to the Colony in that it employs a considerable amount of labour and spends in the Colony amounts to a very large sum annually.

Not Spectacular

Gentlemen, the Budget which has been submitted to you cannot be regarded as spectacular. Indeed in

these times a spectacular budget is more likely to be unpopular than otherwise. In spite of the fall in revenue and an anticipated serious falling off in surplus balances Government has endeavoured to provide for what it regards as the most essential services thereby ensuring a certain amount of employment. At the same time I realize, with some sadness that here are some very urgent needs especially in the direction of health services provision for which has unavoidably been postponed. I submit however that apart from health needs the Colony cannot claim to be badly served in the matter of amenities. Reading my newspaper recently I could not but feel that if a transient visitor had read that in the front rank of the urgent needs of Hong Kong were placed old age pensions, a zoo and an aquarium he would jump to the conclusion that we are a fortunate Colony. (Laughter.) I realize, of course, that the provision of the two latter items might add to the attractions of Hong Kong which my honourable friend, Mr. Mackie, quite rightly wishes to see developed. (Laughter.)

It cannot be denied however that in spite of the fact that the position of the Colony's finances is not altogether unsatisfactory having regard to the general economic position in the world the present trade position in this Colony is most serious—in many ways perhaps more serious than it has ever been. That there is a considerable amount of money in the Colony is true but the trouble is that it is not earning money and the Colony cannot live on frozen capital. The position is doubtless due in part to the general world position but it is also due in a large measure to high tariffs in neighbouring and other countries. To-day there is a great orientation towards what is called Economic Nationalism. There may be a good deal to be said for such a policy but it is apt to become short-sighted and parochial. No doubt a country is wise to develop its own resources and try to a large extent to become self-supporting but generally speaking most nations have something to give and something to take and it is usually not economically sound to try and live entirely within their own barriers. A measure of international co-operation would almost invariably bring greater benefits to all concerned. Economic Nationalism to a large extent postulates protective tariffs and it can scarcely be denied that their growth is having an adverse effect on general prosperity. If nations would only realize this and would apply the necessary correctives the economic position should be greatly improved and in such improvement this Colony would naturally participate.

Trade Commission

Owing to the continued serious deterioration of the trade position in the Colony I recently appointed, as Honourable Members are aware, a Commission to go into the question. I should like to take this opportunity of offering to those gentlemen whom I invited to serve on that Commission my sincere thanks for accepting my invitation. They are all busy men and I realize that the work of the Commission must take up a great deal of their time. I appreciate therefore all the more their readiness to give this public service. The Commission is at present pursuing their enquiry and their report is eagerly awaited. Their task is undoubtedly a very difficult one but I know that they are wholeheartedly devoting their energies and abilities to finding some solution of the serious problems which exist here to-day. It is the hope of us all that their efforts will meet with success, bringing benefits to the Colony whose interests we all have at heart and in whose future prosperity we all have the utmost confidence. (Applause.)

Other Business


The following bills passed their first reading yesterday:

"A Bill to amend the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1932."

"A Bill to amend the Evidence Ordinance, 1889."

"A Bill to amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1931."

In connection with the above the Hon. the Attorney General, said with regard to the Evidence Ordinance that in the recent Nullah Murder Trial the Crown was unable to use the evidence of a child who was in hospital during



FACTS!

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BRADMAN'S CONDITION

London, Sept. 26. "Bradman's condition is much about the same, except that his temperature is a little higher."

Arrangements have been made for a blood transfusion if necessary.

British Wireless.

SIR FREDERICK ALLEN

Passes Away At Home

London, Sept. 27. The death has occurred of Sir Frederick Charles Allen in his 71st year.

Sir Frederick Charles Allen was twenty-five years in the East, and represented the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company in Bombay, Calcutta, Aden and Ceylon, returning to England in 1910 to take charge of the Blue Anchor Line, which had just been purchased by the P. & O. Company. He subsequently became assistant manager of the latter, and was one of its deputy chairmen and a managing director. He was also a deputy chairman and a managing director of the British-India Steam Navigation Company, a director of Messrs. Delmege, Allen and Co., chairman of the Council of the Shipping Federation. Among other positions held by him, he was a member of the Port of London Authority a member of the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping and of the Committee of H.M.S. Worcester Training College.



Tormenting headache

which is frequently a consequence of great heat, overexertion, anger, excitement or excessive indulgence in tobacco or alcohol, renders human beings incapable for any kind of work. 'Gardan' relieves it immediately.

But 'Gardan' not only removes the pain, it also prevents pain. Therefore take 'Gardan' in future, even in cases of slight indisposition; the pain will be nipped in the bud and you will be spared unnecessary suffering.



MR. BRAGA DISAPPOINTED AT GOVERNMENT'S LACK OF SYMPATHY

(Continued from Page 7)

now. The economic hurricane which has struck us is of unprecedented violence and we may hope that never again will the Colony suffer such an unhappy deluge. If the present is not the time to make the best use of this surplus, when is the time? I say that now is the time to do so and to do it boldly.

But I am confident that the Colony's reserves would not, by these two remedial measures, be drawn below the margin of safety, but would rather, through their ameliorative effect on business, and consequently on revenue, be found ultimately to be in the neighbourhood of the Hon. Colonial Treasurer's own estimated figure for the end of 1935. This view is strengthened by past experience of the results of a conservative exchange rate being taken in framing the Estimates. I see the wisdom in the adoption of the rate of 1/4d as the basis for the 1935 Estimates, and feel confident that by the end of that year our position from this cause will be found to be much better than anticipated. In his remarks on the surplus balances of the Colony, the Hon. Colonial Secretary referred to the necessity for maintaining these balances at a high figure owing to heavy commitments, not yet completed. At the same time, however, he referred to certain courses of revenue still untapped, from which future replenishment of our balances may be expected. I conclude from this and from the conviction that the suggested measures would result in increases in many existing sources of revenue, that it would be a policy involving no real danger to the Colony's reserves.

In these times of uncertainty and doubts there is greater need for us to adopt a due sense of proportion as between the present and the future. We may be in more danger of neglecting the present for the future's sake than of leaving the future a little to itself for the sake of to-day. The interests of the present should not be under-estimated; they are, in a sense, the interests of the future also, for a bright future cannot be built upon a foundation of continued and increasing depression in the present.

The "Depressed" Mentality

Many to-day are disheartened, and for that they cannot be blamed. But the pity of it is that our pessimists, in the absence of positive action by the Government, have gone about sounding the knell of the Colony. This depressing influence is to be deplored, for it has already produced, through the working of mass psychology, disastrous results. Our present troubles are in no small measure due to psychological influences induced by such talks. I would even go to the length of saying that the present depression is due as much to psychological forces as to economic, if not more. This baneful influence must be vigorously combated, and I can see no better way of doing it than the adoption of measures that would restore public confidence.

I would therefore most earnestly ask Your Excellency to give my two proposals your early and sympathetic consideration. They are admittedly palliative rather than curative, and one, at least, is put forward as a temporary measure. I know that the finances and the trade of the Colony will never quite recover their former position unless world economic conditions have improved, and unless the tariff wall in China, especially in the Kwangtung Province, is lowered. But I feel, none the less, strongly, that the measures suggested are essential, if the present already serious condition is not to become still worse; if public confidence is to be restored; and if a return to better times is to be hastened. Even if the results of the proposed measures are uncertain, they should be tried as experiments. The existing extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances call for a bold policy, even if that policy is not expected by some to yield the desired result. We must try, and try again, until we succeed. Passive acquiescence in a situation, avails us nothing. Unless something is attempted nothing will be achieved.

In 1925, when the economic life of the Colony was threatened by outside incursions, and when money was hoarded through panic, the Government in spite of opposition and doubts from many influential quarters in the Colony prevented a financial catastrophe, and so saved the situation by adding within one month, say,

make to the public, a trade loan of \$30,000,000. To-day the Colony is passing through an even greater crisis and it is to be hoped, as it is believed, that it will be extricated from its sore plight by similar qualities of courage and statesmanship.

From Your Excellency, as from the Hon. Colonial Secretary who has administered the Government on so many occasions with such ability and success, we may look for these qualities. Your Excellency's single-minded devotion to the welfare of the community is known to all, and it is a matter for congratulation to ourselves that during these most difficult times our public affairs should have been presided over by an administrator with so sure a grasp of our needs, and so great a readiness to foster and promote our interests. (Applause).

LEPERS IN THE COLONY

Local Hospital Needed

The Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso:—Your Excellency:

The Senior Unofficial Member. In his speech, has so fully and clearly set out the collective views of Unofficial Members on the Budget, and, the Senior Chinese Member, also, has so ably represented the views of the Chinese Members, there remains little for me to make comments upon.

However, I should like to say a few words with regard to the assessment tax, as 96 per cent of the payers are Chinese.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, on introducing the Budget said, that "rate payers are now beginning to be more dilatory in payment, and we hope that they will help the Government" by paying promptly and so save extra expenditure, which in its turn has to be met by increased taxation."

I can assure the Government that this dilatoriness was not due to any neglect or wilfulness on the part of the payers but rather to their inability to do so quicker on account of their receipt of rent. In many cases, where the entire house was not let, being insufficient to pay the rates. In the outlying districts many cases, to my knowledge, have happened where tenants disappeared owing several months' rent. In such cases it makes it harder for owners of small property to pay their rates promptly. I therefore strongly support my colleague, the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, in his request for a change in the method of assessment and a reduction in rates.

"Toc H"

With regard to agricultural production in the New Territory of which I take a special interest, the Government in 1932 appointed a Committee to enquire into the facilities for the transportation and marketing of the New Territories produce. But the reference to that Committee did not cover an enquiry into the means by which the farmers may be helped to increase their production. I understand from my Hon. friend Mr. Bell that there is a movement on foot by TOC-H to educate the people there by giving them talks both on health matters and on agriculture. I feel sure that if these talks are simple and not too scientific and within the comprehension of the class of people talked to the scheme will be a success and bring good result. I trust, therefore, that the Government will give every assistance and encouragement to such a scheme.

Lepers

There is another matter which I should like to mention. The Hon. The Colonial Secretary in dealing with ambulance work mentioned in his speech about lepers. I am informed that the number of lepers in the Colony are increasing. We have no facilities here for dealing with such cases except deporting them. From "The Leper Quarterly" issued by the Chinese Mission to Lepers, whose Headquarters is in Shanghai, and there is a branch office here, I understand that there is a leprosy in the Malay States under the control of the Government there, and a new cure is claimed to have been discovered by that institution. In my visit to the leper settlement at Tai Kiu Island in June last, which I attended by the management of the Gov. Dr. John Lake, I found

the unfortunate people there received great comfort through religious influence.

I hope, therefore, that your Excellency, who is so deeply interested in all charitable and humane works in the Colony, will direct an enquiry as to the feasibility of having a hospital in Hong Kong for these most unfortunate social outcasts. (Applause)

THE KOWLOON MEMBER

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga's speech which was read to the Council by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell was as follows:—

Your Excellency—I must confess to some disappointment with the Government statement in presenting the Estimates for next year. This disappointment arises from the fact that, while the trade depression form the keynote of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary's review of the Estimates, the Government has shown no practical sympathy with the Colony in the difficult times through which it is passing. A substantial evidence of such sympathy would have been greatly appreciated if some scheme had been formulated for a reduction in the high cost of the Colony's administration. This was one of the ratepayers' legitimate, if faint, hopes, before the appearance of the Estimates. That hope has been unfortunately blasted and the Colony's inhabitants are left in the predicament of having to work out their own salvation.

Usually well-informed concerning action affecting the Colony generally taken by the big banks, the large commercial houses and industrial undertakings in Hong Kong, Government could not have failed to become acquainted with the measures adopted by these various institutions, almost without exception, to cope with the difficulties besetting Hong Kong through this prolonged trade depression. A choice of two evils presented itself alternatively in proposals for the cuts in salaries or reduction in the personnel of the Staff. The less harmful of the two courses was chosen.

Application Of The Axe

In the application of the axe some firms have thought fit to institute an all-round cut in salaries of a uniform rate whilst others have worked on a sliding scale of reduction so as to inflict a minimum of hardship. The scale was graduated to a point below which it did not proceed, since it is considered that clerks and others of that category must be paid at least a living wage.

If a scheme such as has been brought into operation very widely in the Colony had been framed in connection with the Estimates it might have afforded a partial measure of relief upon Government's own initiative and it would certainly have been interpreted as a gracious gesture of the Government's sympathy with the inhabitants and an earnest of its efforts to assist the Colony at the present juncture.

It will be recalled that on the 18th June, 1933, this Council voted the sum of over one and a half million dollars to ameliorate the condition of the officers of the Government because of the high cost of living then prevailing. The increases to salaries granted under the recommendations of the Golan Commission have been continued ever since despite the Colony's altered economic condition for the worse. The local cost of living is now substantially lower. The Colony in turn expects some little reciprocity and in this expectation they have no desire to inflict upon the employees of Government the least hardship. Any saving in Personal Emoluments could be applied towards an abatement of Rates from which the humblest inhabitant stands to benefit.

Higher Expenditure

Scrutinizing the Estimates with some care I fail to discover that any real effort has been made to curtail the cost of the permanent establishment of the Colony. For example, the proposal to recruit two new cadets results in the personal emoluments for the Colonial Secretary's department being increased by a sum of \$14,000 in 1935. In fact, the impression is very widely held that the Colonial Secretary is already overburdened with a number of offices of this category and in times when economy should be the first consideration it is a

doubtful expedient, to say the least, to add to the cost of administration the salaries of new officers of a grade that entails higher expenditure.

Similarly, the Treasurer's proposal to increase the number of his Cadet assistants by one, who will act as Superintendent of the Stamp Office, cannot be regarded as a recommendation in the direction of economy. I have a perfect recollection of the days when the duties of Superintendent of the Stamp Office were discharged by locally-recruited officers to the entire satisfaction of the business community. I cannot see any justification for the change.

The same criticism must be directed against the proposed employment of a sterling officer to fill the new post of Assistant Superintendent of Mails in the Post Office.

Cost Of Transport

The cogency of my criticism will appear with more telling effect when it is appreciated that the cost of transport of Government servants figures at the colossal sum of exactly half a million dollars for 1935 against 4½ lakhs this year. Not many ratepayers, I feel sure, realise the extent of the cost to the Colony which certain privileges enjoyed by Civil servants entail. These privileges take the form of passage allowance, among others, to non-domiciled officers on account of leave to England and back. "I am aware that I am treading on delicate ground when approaching this subject. Leave privileges are defended on the principle that they assume a form of insurance for fitness and efficiency. This insurance premium is probably justified in the case of the front rank members of officialdom and of especial technical officers; but in all other cases my submission is that the insurance premia are much too high during these lean years."

While critical of an uneconomical policy dictating the engagement of sterling-paid officers for posts that could be filled with equal efficiency by local men, I must not withhold my need of praise to the Director of the Royal Observatory, in attempting "to train local officers on his present staff to the necessary degree of efficiency as Magnetic Observers so as to obviate the need of employing another professional assistant." The Director's example might be followed advantageously by other heads of departments. I regard his recommendation as an eloquent testimony to the efficiency of his subordinates who deserve the Colony's thanks.

Bouquet For I. G. P.

The retiring Inspector General of Police will permit an appreciation of his effort at economy in putting Chinese Sub-Officers in charge of certain Fire Brigade Sub-Stations for duties hitherto performed by a European Assistant Station Officer in charge of a Station, thus avoiding the increasing cost of the European establishment.

In the matter of the collection of Rates, the Colonial Secretary has raised the point of difficulty experienced in such collection and suggests as one of the steps for speeding up collection "an increase in the Rate with a corresponding decrease in the legal period provided in the Rating Ordinance." I would appeal strongly to the Colonial Treasurer to desist from carrying out an experiment of doubtful value. There is real danger that the increased rates would be passed on to the tenant by a type of landlords with whom the honourable member on my right is probably well acquainted.

Touching on the question of those services that ensure the health, security and general well-being of the community I entertain serious doubts if the ratepayers are entirely satisfied with the Government's present policy. Many entertain the view that the medical services of the Colony are insufficiently financed and my friends, the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board, are loud in deploring the Government's apathy in failing to provide a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis and, more recently, voiced the desirability of action being taken for provision for the treatment of leprosy in the Colony. The re-establishment of a district dispensary at Tsimshatsui at small cost is not beyond the means of the Government to provide. These are subjects which might usefully engage the attention of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

Anti-Malarial Works

Under Sub-head 35 is a vote of \$60,000 for Anti-Malarial Work. In his Memorandum the Treasurer explains that the vote is for anti-malarial work in Hong Kong. How much of this \$60,000 is for cost of resumption and how much of it provides for the training of stream courses and the draining of swamps to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, is a question I would like answered by the Treasurer. And when the explanation has been forthcoming, ratepayers will be interested to have the expert opinion of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services whether the allocation for anti-malarial works properly so-called is not an amount just sufficient to tinker with the malaria problem in the Colony. I cannot discover any appropriation for this essential preventive service for Kowloon and the Mainland. Development of the popular Castle Peak district for residential purposes, which has started in real earnest, is actually retarded through indifference in the adoption of measures for combatting the malaria scourge in this beautiful district of the New Territories. Tai-po's reputation for the prevalence of malaria casts a reflection on the inertia permitting so unsatisfactory a condition of things to continue.

There is growing impatience at the delay in the presentation of the Malarialogist's expert report and recommendations as a result of his investigations and research since his arrival in the Colony more than four years ago. "The Bottle Neck" Representative residents of the Kowloon community have approached me to register their disappointment and protest at the perpetuation of the bottle-neck near the Star Ferry Pier at Kowloon Point. At no time did they regard the erection of the garage on the Railway ground with favour and their repeated protest against it has proved unavailing. With growing bus and motor car traffic at this point, the need for relieving the bottle-neck of increasingly dangerous congestion is very real and the reconditioning of the garage to provide larger accommodation for postal facilities at Kowloon is a poor substitute for a new permanent Post Office in the construction of which, it has been thought, a beginning might be made in 1935.

One has only to take a walk any evening, especially after the Chinese supper hour, through the districts of Tsimshatsui, Yau-mat, Mongkok, Talkoktsui and Sham-shui-po to realise the pace at which Kowloon is growing. And for one like me whose vivid recollection of the Mainland as it was nearly sixty years ago is the existence of a solitary brick and mortar building that served as a picnic house standing on what appeared at the time as the inhospitable foreshore of Yau-mat, flanked by three leper settlements, with no roads, no lighting or water service, Kowloon's attainment to its present day populous and prosperous city, is nothing less than absolutely amazing!

It does not require the vision of an optimist to gain the conviction that a large administration building for Kowloon under whose roof all Government services could be co-ordinated is a necessity of the near future.

King's Park

May I be permitted, Sir, to utter a word of warning against the further encroachment on King's Park by the construction of any more Government buildings as it is proposed to erect the Railway Manager's house within that area? King's Park has been reserved for recreation purposes and, if building after building is piled on the site the specific purpose for which this fine park has been laid out will be defeated. There are other suitable sites for officers' residences in Kowloon.

Kowloon City Fathers, I am told, are divided in their opinion as regards a proposal for reducing the number of public rickshas plying for hire at Tsimshatsui. The support for the reduction of licences is based, I believe, on humanitarian grounds. This sentiment of humanity is all very laudable; but when one considers that the earnings of ricksha coolies within the flat areas they are licensed to ply their trade are fairly substantial in view of the comparatively light work they have to do, there is no valid reason why ricksha licences should not be maintained at their present number. The withdrawal of licences from the pullers will deprive them of a living and go to swell the ranks of the unemployed. This latter contingency is greatly to be deplored if it is allowed to happen. Rickshas are a very convenient

form of transport in streets not served by the Bus Company, and in wet weather residents are in a position to say that rickshas are a real blessing for short journeys.

New Territories

Early this year the small Committee appointed by Your Excellency to make recommendations for better facilities for marketing New Territories produce presented their report. The Estimates furnish no indication that efforts are being made for implementing the suggestions for greater facilities for the disposal of New Territories produce. If no facilities are contemplated for 1935, I trust that means will be found for the provision of the small sum required in order to obtain larger accommodation in the Colony's markets for vegetables and fruits grown in the Territories. The necessity for stimulating the production of local products and for its more extensive marketing in the Colony is a measure the wisdom of which will be at once recognised.

Local Factories

The economic depression has brought forth, for the first time I believe, an admission that local manufactures, though comparatively small in volume, are of far greater importance than most people realised or were prepared to believe. Nor were they willing to concede that our factories provide a means of livelihood for many tens of thousands of our humble inhabitants. Far too much stress has been laid in the past on the predominant importance of our entrepot trade and too little notice has been taken of our local manufactures. It will cause me no surprise if the Economic Commission, Your Excellency so timely appointed to reveal at the conclusion of their enquiry certain pleasing startling facts and figures that cannot fail to rivet attention to the economic value of the numerous factories scattered throughout Hong Kong and at Kowloon and on the Mainland. It goes without saying that shipping and the entrepot trade have first claim on the Colony's support and protection. Granting this, Hong Kong's industries are not so unimportant that one can afford to despise them. In recent months there is a growing consciousness that local industries have a forceful appeal on the Government no

(Continued on Page 11)

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...or turning the mangle...
...or washing the towels...
...or catching a rat or two...
...or taking gentle exercise...
...or a little carpentering...
...even a spot of bronco busting...
...or mowing the lawn...
...or rolling the lawn...
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...or mowing the lawn

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY REPLIES TO THE UNOFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 10)

less than on our inhabitants. For this reason, many there must be in the Colony who will share the gratification with which the newspaper reports have received the other day that the Government has placed a substantial contract for materials for an essential public work with a firm that recently introduced an entirely new industry into the Colony. I plead for the realisation of the fact that with every order placed by the Government locally the Colony stands to benefit greatly, and if this latest move can be regarded as an inauguration of a new policy, hope is revived that better days are in store for Hong Kong. Private enterprise has been responsible for the construction of extensive ship-building and repairing yards, the erection of a large cement factory, a well-appointed and up-to-date brewery, an electrically-operated brick factory, a modern pipe factory, and factories for the manufacture of rope, rubber goods, cork and felt hats, torchlights and clocks, enamelled ware, paints, cheap cotton knitted goods, toilet requisites, like perfumery and cosmetics, silk-weaving and others too numerous to mention in detail. It behoves the Colonists to make every effort to support the enterprising promoters who, in embarking upon their undertakings, have contributed millions of dollars to enrich the Colony and to provide the means of livelihood for the hundreds of thousands of people who flock from the neighbouring Provinces to enjoy the fruits of their labour, in safety from molestation and tranquillity undisturbed by extraneous influences.

A Different Key

Sir, I started my speech in a tone somewhat critical; but I propose to conclude it in a different key. Business and more often pleasure have taken me on tours of Kowloon and the New Territories in my self-imposed task as the "man from Cook's" to friends and visitors to Hong Kong from foreign places. It has invariably been a source of pleasure and delight to me to point out to our admiring friends not only the natural beauties which Kowloon and the New Territories offer, but the abundant evidence of material progress at every turn that contributes to the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. The service rendered by the public utility companies in efficient mass transportation by land and water, the public lighting on the Island and at Kowloon all contribute to secure better amenities and appreciable public improvements that present themselves as the collective efforts of private enterprise in collaboration with the various Government Departments. The constant betterment of the roads can be pointed to with pride since they are as nearly perfect as climatic conditions will permit in Hong Kong. The orderliness of our seaming population, the excellent regulation of the harbour traffic, the dignity and unpretentious simplicity of design of our public buildings and their maintenance, the discipline and fine physique of our guardians of the peace and, lastly, the admirable cleanliness of our roads and sanitary services bespeak an excellence of co-ordination in the public and private services that reflect the greatest credit on the Colony. For this credit I wish to subscribe my humble quota to the unofficial appreciation voiced by the Senior Unofficial Member of Your Excellency's administration of the government of the Colony during a period fraught with difficulties and perplexity. (Applause.)

NO PROVISIONS FOR AVIATION

HON. MR. W. H. BELL

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell:—I regret to find that no provision has been made in respect of a subsidy to Commercial Aviation and I would like to support the remarks made by my Honourable friends, Sir William Shenton and Mr. C.G.S. Mackie on this subject. It would appear from this omission that there is no immediate prospect of Hong Kong being linked up with any of the main Airways of the world. This is not a pleasant prospect because Commercial Aviation is going ahead at such a great pace that it will not be long before most of the great commercial centres of the world are linked

up by air. We cannot possibly contemplate Hong Kong being left out. I know that there are a great many difficulties, but surely they cannot be insuperable. It may be argued, of course, that there is no great demand for commercial services, but I feel quite sure that a demand would spring up rapidly if the facilities were provided. It is quite possible that the amount of Air Mail sent from Hong Kong is not very large, but it suffers from the disadvantage of having to be sent by steamer to Singapore or Saigon where there is either a delay of two or three days or the possibility of missing the connection, thus detracting from its advantages. I feel quite sure there would be a great increase in the Air Mail sent from Hong Kong if we could see an air liner leaving, say, once a week from the aerodrome at Kai Tak—on which, incidentally, the Colony has spent a great deal of money—and people knew that, barring accidents, their letters would be delivered in London within 8 days. It is quite true that the service would not pay at first and, therefore, no private company could undertake to provide a service without a substantial subsidy from the Government. In time, however, I am quite sure that the service would pay its way. The general public would very soon become accustomed when the tremendous saving in time both as regards passengers and mail was appreciated. I believe that the Government have done their best under difficult circumstances, but I trust that the absence of a provision for a possible subsidy does not mean that they are in any way relaxing their efforts.

The Police Force

I regret to see that the salary of the Head of our Police Force and Fire Brigade is in future to be reduced. If the salaries of all Government officials were to be reduced proportionately—as has happened in practically every Mercantile Firm in the Colony—then no exception could be taken. This, however, seems to be a solitary instance and one, naturally, enquired for the reason. The Government has, for a number of years, been building up a staff of trained Police officers and I understand that this process is nearing completion and that when the present I.G.P. retires the custom of appointing a No. 1 Cadet to the post will cease. The Salaries Commission recommended that when the change was effected the proposed reduction should be made. The recommendation is given in Clause 112 of the Report by the Salaries Commission. It is unfortunate, however, that no reason is given for the recommendation. With all due respect to the very able gentlemen who composed that Commission, I cannot find myself in agreement with them.

The Police Force consists of a number of men of different nationalities functioning on land on the Island of Hong Kong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, and on sea within the waters of the Colony. In addition the post of I.G.P. carries with it, at present, the position of Head of the Fire Brigade—an important post. The Water Police are provided with launches some of which are armed with 3 pounder Guns and Machine Guns, carry searchlights etc., and have to deal with acts of piracy within the waters of the Colony.

Great Responsibility

It is obvious that the Head of such a force must have great responsibility. Riots have taken place in this Colony when the I.G.P. has had to take the great responsibility of a decision—and a very quick decision—under difficult and unusual circumstances to order the forces under him to fire. Whether he does so or not, or whatever the consequences, he will most likely have to face a Court of Inquiry. The results of such Courts of Inquiry have not, so far as my recollection goes, had any unpleasant repercussions here, but such has not always been the case in other countries. It is common knowledge that the results have sometimes been, in popular opinion, a grave injustice to the individual. The essence of all this is that the I.G.P. besides administering a very large force of men doing different duties may, and does, have to take the responsibility of a decision under, I repeat, unusual and difficult circumstances which may involve human life, and which maintain that with that grave responsibility resting on him his post is entitled to as large a salary as any Government post other than the very highest. I would ask the Government, therefore, to reconsider their decision on this point.

And now, Gentlemen, I ask you to imagine that for a few mo-

ments the mantle of the Hon. member for Kowloon has fallen upon me.

Kowloon

That very useful body of citizens, the Kowloon Residents Association, have been pressing on the Government the necessity of better lighting in Kowloon, citing more particularly Nathan Road, one of the main thoroughfares. They brought this matter to the attention of the Government seven years ago but still the lighting of that important thoroughfare leaves a great deal to be desired. Now according to the Ministry of Transport in England "Bad lighting is worse than no lighting." That conclusion is reached in their findings and recommendations on fatal road accidents in England during the first 6 months of 1933. I take it, Gentlemen, that you will accept that finding and will not wish me to take up your time labouring the point.

I understand that the Government are awaiting the result of various experiments in street lighting but I am somewhat perturbed to find that the current year's vote of \$40,000—is to be increased by only \$2,000—for 1935 according to the Estimates. That is a very small increase indeed when we consider the great expansion of Kowloon.

"Parfume de Chine"

I am tempted here to digress for a moment to expatiate on the expansion of Kowloon, but I will content myself with stating that I explore the hinterland of Kowloon about once a year and each time I am amazed at the progress made. I feel that full marks must be given to the Town Planning Committee which functioned some years ago and to the Government. In particular I miss that zone which was occupied by "parfume de Chine" and wide streets and fine houses where formerly the roads passed through low lying gardens from which the pungent smell of "Parfume de Chine" arose on the evening air. That is unforgettable.

To return to the question of street lighting, I trust that the Government will push on with the experiments referred to and then take prompt measures to remedy the present situation which, to put it mildly, does not offer the greatest possible safety to pedestrians or motorists.

While on the subject of lighting it affords me pleasure to note that a small sum has been added in last year's Estimates for the lighting of certain districts of the New Territories along motor roads. A commencement has been made in Tai Po Market. I trust the claims of On Long, Ping Shan, Fanling and Shatin will each in turn merit consideration. This is a public improvement that should be appreciated by villagers in the New Territories.

(Applause.)

MASTERS OF CRAFT

HON. MR. J. OWEN HUGHES

The Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes said:—Your Excellency, my Honourable colleagues have very fully dealt with the Honourable Colonial Secretary's lucid and interesting presentation of the Budget. There is therefore very little left for me to add further than to emphasize some of the points made.

We are indeed fortunate that exchange has again favoured us during the past year, otherwise drastic reductions in expenditure or the unthinkable resort (in view of the state of the Colony's trade) to higher taxation must have been inevitable and I am in entire agreement with the conservative figure of 1/4d. tent in framing the Budget for 1935.

Hon. Members who have preceded me have not criticized in detail the mass of items of expenditure in the Draft Estimates—neither do I intend doing so, believing as I do that great care has been observed by those responsible. There are, however, under practically every head, two items which I have combined as one, namely, those of "Transport" and "Conveyance Allowances" to which I invite attention. Separately, except in the case of the larger departments, the sums are comparatively small, but in the aggregate they amount up to the considerable total of \$148,000 odd. The outstanding figures are those of the public works Department—\$51,000, Police—\$24,940, Medical—

\$17,300, Sanitary—\$14,400, Harbour—\$8,980, and Imports & Export—\$6,940. In several instances these items show a small reduction indicating that a Blue Penny has been at work, but it would suggest the possibility of its further use, especially during the present time of declining revenue. We all know the old saw "A penny saved is a penny earned."

Have Not Lost Faith

I, for one, have not lost faith in the ultimate recovery of the Colony's trade but must confess that I see no signs of any immediate improvement and therefore fervently hope the Estimate of a Revenue of 294 millions is not too optimistic.

It is possible, even probable, that some portion of the Colony's trade has been altogether lost, such as the transshipping, storage and other strictly entrepot business; but against this there is a gradual increase in the number and diversity of factories being established here which in due time should be of greater value to the Colony as a whole in that wages earned in these various industries will be greater than is usually paid for unskilled labour. Meantime, as the Honourable the Colonial Secretary correctly states, our manufacturers must find it difficult to secure outlets for their products. In face of high duties and prohibitive tariffs that are so generally imposed by all countries.

No Improvement

Looking over "Hansard" and the Report of last year's "Budget Day," I find the Hon. the Member representing the Chamber of Commerce alluded then to the unnecessary trouble and expense which merchants were put to in satisfying the Customs authorities of Great Britain and I regret to say that in my experience there appears to be no improvement. Exporters still being harassed by continually changing rules and regulations, thus hindering our yet small though steadily-increasing local industries which, as again the Hon. Colonial Secretary states, provide a livelihood for many thousands of our citizens. Furthermore, there is the threat of the Quota system overhanging the industry.

I feel very confident that in Your Excellency's manufacturers and exporters have one who will strenuously champion their cause, and that your Government will do all that is possible to encourage and foster further enterprises. Mr. C. Pelham is another who I am convinced can be trusted to present the Colony's aspirations and plead for "fair play" both from our Home Government and the various Colonial Governments of the Empire. Mr. Pelham has rendered excellent service by his very interesting "talks" over the wireless in "England" and "British Industries" as well as on many other topics which must have been listened to with profit and pleasure by many of those who have not yet visited our homeland. Let us hope that during his next visit home, he will devote a small portion of his time to a similar talk to the people of Great Britain on Hong Kong.

Trade School

To me, one of the most gratifying items of the Government's programme is that of Trade School which I have always strongly advocated, and the Building Contractors Association is to be congratulated and thanked for their generosity in constructing the building at cost price. Members of that Association will be well repaid in due time by having, at their service properly trained Mechanics and Artisans, which will enable them to carry out their contracts with greater satisfaction, to themselves and those who employ them. It is sincerely to be hoped that young Chinese (especially Hong Kong born) and other Nationals will eagerly take advantage of the teaching which this school will offer. The Colony's need for "Masters of Craft" is greater at the present time than for Masters of the Arts and Sciences. I am also glad to note that it is proposed to engage an expert Pattern Maker from England for the Junior Technical School. He will find in the young Chinese of this Colony excellent material to work on, being very adaptable to one training. The Managers of the local Dockyard, Electricity and Telephone Companies will, I am sure, confirm this.

I also much regret the Government's decision not to proceed with the Wanchai Market. The present unsavoury building is long overdue for demolition and I strongly support what has already been said by Honourable Members who have preceded me. The High

Cost of Living Committee were right when they opined more Markets would tend to bring down cost of the Colony's food supply. I am glad to hear from the Honourable Colonial Secretary that this point, if necessary, will be amended.

I think it will be pertinent to enquire whether Government exercises any supervision over charges made by Stall-holders in the various Markets and if not, may it not be well to do so, when so many and especially the poorer classes, have to little to spend even on the necessities of life?

Bathing Facilities

I wish to support what my Honourable friend Sir William Shenton has said in connection with the Bathing facilities of the Colony and to express the hope that Eylling now erected in the North Point district will be allowed to remain till the last possible date and until other places are found and made accessible.

Before leaving this matter of bathing beaches may I urge the Sanitary Department to make a real endeavour in preventing them from being littered by the City's refuse; the condition of Repulse Bay at certain times of wind and tide is to put it mildly, disgusting.

Whilst regretting the necessity for approving any additional rate for the Medical Department at the present time, I welcome the inclusion of the cost of an additional Lady Doctor to assist the Medical Officers for Schools. I also approve the scheme that has been instituted for training Chinese Radiographic and Massage assistants. Here is surely a useful, interesting and profitable profession for young, well-educated Chinese of both sexes.

Finally, I want also to support the Honourable Mr. W. H. Bell in what he has just said regarding Commercial Aviation.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Colonial Secretary said:—In rising to reply to the remarks of my honourable unofficial friends, I would first like to thank them for the very sympathetic reception they have given to the Budget. They have shown a "keen" appreciation of the Government's difficulties. They have refrained from destructive criticism and have for the most part confined themselves to suggestions for the improvement of the Colony and to justifiable requests for information on points which my already long opening address had failed to cover. I propose to deal with the various points so far as possible in the order in which they were raised but where the same point has been raised by different speakers I shall endeavour to give a combined reply. I shall limit those subjects with which I understand Your Excellency proposes to deal.

Taking first the remarks of the senior unofficial member, the Government notes with keen satisfaction the appreciation of the services of two of its senior officers now on the eve of retirement.

The Government is aware of the need for a new Edition of the Ordinances and Regulations of the Colony. The matter has already been under consideration and it is hoped that before long it may be possible to spare an officer to undertake the work.

The Resident Engineer Shing Mun Gorge Dam informs me that he hopes it will be possible to supply a certain amount of water from the new Reservoir during 1935.

The Government takes note of the Honourable Member's views regarding a new City Hall, the need for additional playgrounds, playing fields and bathing facilities, to some of which other Honourable Members have also referred, and hopes as opportunities occur to give due weight to the Hon. Members' recommendations.

The Government has listened with pleasure to the unofficial appreciation of the importance of the post of Inspector General of Police, a point which is dealt with more fully by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell. The salary proposed is as regards its maximum, the salary recommended by the Salaries Commission and the Government does not, at the present juncture, feel justified in making any further increase in the salary of this post. The view of my official friends that it should be about \$20,000 a year, the senior up to \$25,000, and the junior up to \$20,000, is a fair one.

The "Prominent" Piracy. The three pirates referred to by the Honourable Member were all of foreign ships which do not observe the precautions recommended locally. It is admittedly impossible to guarantee that a police search before sailing will always detect pirates and hidden arms but in spite of that it is by no means a useless precaution.

As regards the "Prominent" the Police launch was urged to cease fire by the ship's officers whose lives were being threatened by the pirates. The pirates also threatened to set fire to the ship if firing continued and they tried to ram the Police launch which was consequently forced to draw astern. The "Prominent" was run ashore and the police were unable in the darkness to prevent the escape of the pirates with a certain amount of loot. The presence of the police launch, however, almost certainly saved passengers from being kidnapped and prevented the pirates in their haste from taking a larger quantity of loot. The conduct of the Police officer in charge was very favourably commented on by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and the officer was highly commended by Your Excellency.

The Government is not aware of the exact position regarding the roads in Kwangtung to which the Honourable Member refers but will cause enquiries to be made. The linking up of the Colony's road system with the system in Kwangtung when the latter is ready requires little more than a bridge over the Shum Chun river and a short length of approach road.

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Harbour Dredging. The School Children's tickets are issued at cheap rates on the recommendation of Headmasters to enable the children of residents in the New Territories to attend schools in Kowloon and Hong Kong. The concession seems to have been in existence since 1917 and was, I understand, introduced to enable residents in the New Territories to take advantage for their children of the better educational facilities available in Kowloon and Hong Kong. The recipients are almost all Chinese children. The Government pays to the Railway the difference between full and reduced fares.

You are yourself, Sir, dealing with the general question of Harbour Dredging. As regards Causeway Bay I am informed that sufficient dredging is done to prevent the silting of the typhoon shelter. I am advised that Junks and Sampanns like to have just enough water and no more in their shelters and we endeavour to meet their wishes.

The new Hangar and Slipway at Kai Tak will be situated at the Western end of the Aerodrome. The Commercial Aviation buildings will be at that end separated by the length of the Aerodrome from the R.A.F. Buildings at the eastern end. The Air Force has undertaken the maintenance of the Aerodrome on payment of half cost by this Government and can be trusted to make the surface as safe as it is possible to make it. It is proposed to lay down Runways at an early date.

The Government gladly endorses the Honourable Member's appreciation of the very valuable work carried out voluntarily by the many charitable organisations of the Colony.

Opium addicts are treated at the Government Civil Hospital and the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital. The numbers treated as inpatients during 1933 were 72 as the former and 177 at the latter hospital. The figures for the first six months of this year are 19 at the Government Civil Hospital and 145 at the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital.

The reorganisation of the supervisory staff of the Post Office consequent on the death of the late Mr. Holdman has thrown considerable extra work and responsibility on the Superintendent of Mails and while the Government does not think it necessary to raise the permanent emoluments of the post, it feels justified in asking that the added responsibilities at the present juncture during the few remaining years of his service should be recognised by a personal allowance of \$500 per annum.

The Government has entered into the Hon. Member's suggestion for a payment of \$500 a year, the use of which is to be granted to the schoolmaster of the Central Chinese School to assist in the physical training of the children. The children are taught swimming by the physical training instructors.

Proceeds Of Land Sales

The Honourable Member is not quite correct in his supposition that the proceeds of land sales are treated as current revenue. The Honourable Member will find in his printed Estimates that they are carefully separated from general revenue and though not allocated to specific works they are regarded as money available for Public Works Extraordinary and are excluded when the Government is balancing current expenditure against current revenue.

Regarding the Honourable Member's remarks on the Auditor's report it has been decided that funds issued by the Treasury to a Head of Department must be disbursed immediately and the receipted vouchers returned to the Treasury within 12 days. A General Order to this effect has already been issued. The Audit Regulations were recently revised and elaborated and it may be that if, on account of this elaboration, their complete adoption by all Departments, especially the smaller Departments is proving cumbersome a simpler system will have to be devised.

As regards the Land Bill, experience has shown that two are required in the Northern District and only one in the Southern. The new officer is required to provide relief during absences on leave. There is no increase in the staff of Land Billiffs in the Northern District.

The question of the Gambling establishment at Shum Chun has already engaged the attention of the Government but no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

The King's Jubilee

The Government notes with pleasure the desire of unofficial members that the twenty fifth anniversary of His Majesty's accession should be fittingly celebrated in the Colony. The Government is at present awaiting certain information from England and will in due course communicate its proposals to the Council. As regards the Sunday Car Working Permit fees to which my Honourable friend Mr. Mackie has referred the Government has re-

(Other Cables on Page 12)

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THE THIN MAN

At The Queen's
 Theatre

"The Thin Man" new Metro-Goldwyn-Cosmopolitan picture which opens on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre has been acclaimed by previewers as one of the most unusual mystery thrillers that has yet come from Hollywood. The story was written by Dashiell Hammett, the undisputed master of detective-story fiction in America. It tells the tale of Nick Charles, and of three baffling murders that involved him willy-nilly with the Wynant family. William Powell plays the role of Nick Charles.

Co-starred with Powell is Myrna Loy, rapidly proving herself one of the most popular of the screen's feminine personalities. Other players include Porter Hall, Henry Wedsworth, William Henry, Harold Huber, Cesar Rohrer, Natalie Moorhead, Edward Brophy, Edward Ellis, and Cyril Thornton. The picture was directed by W. S. Van Dyke.

"SEARCH FOR BEAUTY"

The leading beauties of the English-speaking world parade in a riot of fun and spectacle in Paramount's "Search For Beauty" which is showing at the Oriental Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Featured in the picture are the thirty perfect young men and women chosen from among the 178,000 contestants in every English speaking country of the world in Paramount's quest for beauty and new talent.

"Search For Beauty" embraces a serious theme handled in an amusing manner to provide grand entertainment, with James Gleason and Robert Armstrong, provoking loads of laughs.

"SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS"

A battered slate marks the set with the chalked words, "Flood-Courtroom." It should read, "Forgotten Fame." For in the throng of extras and bit players there are a dozen who had some brief flash of glory, only to slide down the trail to oblivion—or near oblivion. It's just a setting in "Such Women Are Dangerous," now playing at the King's Theatre. James Flood is directing. Warner Baxter, Rosemary Ames, Henrietta

H.K. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION

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Banks of East Asia, \$91.
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 Underwriters, \$110.
 Douglases, \$41.
 Beng Explorations, 18 cts.
 United-Parades, 29 cts.
 Hotels, \$5.45.
 Lands, \$504.
 Land 4% Debentures 1%.
 Realty, \$4.60.
 Providents (old), \$1.45.
 Trams, \$20.
 Ferries, \$974.
 Yaumati Ferries, \$21.
 Lights (old), \$8.50.
 Electric, \$71.
 Cements, \$2.30.
 Ropes, \$3.15.
 Constructions (old), \$1.65.
 Constructions (new), 78 cts.
 Nanyangs, \$4.70.
 Govt. Loan 3 1/2%, 3 1/2%.
 Govt. Loan 4%, 7%.

Sellers

Canton Insurances, \$280.
 Unions, \$535.
 Antamoks, 59 cts.
 Bagulo Gold, 45 cts.
 Trams, \$20.30.
 Ferries, \$99.
 Sales
 Hotels, \$5.50.
 Yaumati Ferries, \$214.
 Electric, \$714.

AT THE QUEEN'S

Murder In The Private Car

The current attraction at The Queen's Theatre, "Murder In The Private Car" is a picture which is certainly a comedy which should not be missed. Charles Ruggles, Una Merkel, Mary Carlisle and a very good supporting cast makes a splendid combination for this hilarious story. The theme is clever, but it is Charles Ruggles who makes it so extremely funny. The climax takes place in the private car of a train and the crime de-lector (Charles Ruggles) certainly emerges from the story a great hero. At any rate he wins the heroine.

The rest of the programme is equally attractive, there being a comedy and a cartoon preceding the main picture.

Crosman and Herbert Munnin play their parts before the camera. Baxter is on trial for his life. They are witnesses—principal players in the drama.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

MESSRS. ROZA BROS.

Silver prices at 32 5/16 for Ready and 22 1/2 for Forward were 1/4 up for both deliveries. Reduced sales for account of China and keen inquiries for account of India and speculative interests were the causes to which the rise was attributed. At the close, however, the tone was dull with possibility of supplies a slightly under official rates. Business was reported at under rates. The strength of the market to-day in the China market, however, might quite easily upset the easy tone reported.

Sterling opened in New York at 4.96 1/2 and closed at 4.96 1/2.

Market
 The tone at the opening was not strong. For some time the market appeared hesitant. Later the steadier tone in Shanghai rushed the local market upwards. A fair business was done.

Sterling
 Was quoted at the opening at 1/4 sellers at which level it remained for a while, the market being apparently disinterested. Business, however, followed at 1/7 5/16 for October. 1/7 5/16 for cash. 1/7 11/32 for cash. 1/7 11/32 for October and 1/7 11/32 for December closing at the lunch hour with likely sellers at 1/7 11/32 and buyers at 1/7 11/16 for September and October deliveries.

U.S. Dollars
 Were quoted at 39 13/16 with buyers at 39 15/16 at the opening. Business was recorded at 39 1/2 October, 39 15/16 cash, 40 for cash and also 40 1/16 and at 40 1/2 for October; the morning session closing with sellers at 40 1/16 and buyers at 40 3/16.

Yen

Shanghai Dollars
 Business done at 110 1/2 with buyers at that rate.

Shanghai Market
 Sterling was available at the opening at 1/5 7/16 for near and forward. The forward rate later improved to 1/5 1/2 as did also the near rate. Dollar, sellers at 36 1/2 for near and 36 3/16 for forward, fluctuating a fraction both ways, but closing with the higher level of 36 1/2 for near and 36 7/16 for forward. The market was firm.

IN THE AFTERNOON

Sterling
 In the afternoon session a stronger tone developed. Sterling was indicated at 1/7 13/32 with buyers at 1/7 7/16. Business was done for November at 1/7 15/32, the same rate for the second half October, for October and for cash. The rate was required for subsequently for near delivery but sellers offered only 1/7 7/16 at which rate the market closed. Dollars were quoted at 40 1/2 sellers near and 40 1/2 buyers. Business was done at 40 3/16 for October, the market closing with sellers at 40 1/2, possibly 40 3/16 and buyers at 40 1/2.

Yen

134 1/2
 Guilders
 Shanghai Dollars
 Business done 110 3/16.
Shanghai Market
 Steadied further to 1/5 9/16 and Dollars to 36 1/2.

GERMAN SHARE MARKET

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright))

Berlin, Sept. 28.
 Greater demand was noticeable in the sharemarket on Wednesday but the turnover is still far below to be regarded as normal. Prices recovered smartly. Fixed interest securities were quiet, the prices remaining mostly unchanged, and gold and mortgage bonds inclining to weaken.

Call Money 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Young Loan unchanged at 93 1/2. Reichsbank leapt 2 1/2 to 145 1/2. Dreyfus improved 2 1/2 to 143 1/2. Salzdorf Potash dropped 2 1/2 to 154. German Steel Trusts 1 firmer at 41. German Mineral Oils 1 lower to 113 1/2 and Siemenshalske 1 firmer to 146. Transocean-Kuo Min.

REICHSMARK QUOTATIONS

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright))

Berlin, Sept. 28.
 Reichsmark quotations (without guarantee):
 New York 40.17
 Paris 604.48
 Amsterdam 58.79
 Paris Sterling 74.59
 Dollar 15.9425
 Transocean-Kuo Min.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE)

On	Sterling Parity	Sept. 28	Sept. 28
Amsterdam	18.10 Florins	7.28 1/2	7.25 1/2
Athens	370 Drachmas	515 S.	515 S.
Belgrade	276.316 Dinars	215	215
Berlin	90.48 Marks	12.35	12.33
Bombay	1s. 6d. per Rupee	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16
Brussels	36 Belgas	20.99	20.97 1/2
Bucharest	813.588 Lei	493	493
Buenos Aires	47.56d. per Peso	38 1/2 S.O.	38 1/2 S.O.
Copenhagen	18.129 Kroner	20.40	22.40
Geneva	96.22 1/2 Francs	15.09	15.07
Hankow	190.23 Marks	226 1/2	226 1/2
Hongkong	1/7	1/7 1/2	1/7 1/2
Lisbon	110 Escudos	110 1/2	110 1/2
Madrid	25.22 1/2 Pesetas	36 1/32	36
Milan	92.46 Lire	57 7/16	57 1/2
Montevideo	50.98d. per Peso	39 9/16 S.O.	39 9/16 S.O.
Monroe	4.967 Dollars	4.80 1/2	4.81 1/2
New York	4.967 Dollars	4.97	4.97 1/2
Oslo	18.159 Kroner	19.90	19.90 1/2
Paris	134.81 Francs	74 23/32	74 19/32
Prague	164.25 Kronen	118	118
Rio de Janeiro	24.93d. per Gold Milreis	44 S.O.	44 S.O.
Shanghai	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/2
Stockholm	18.159 Kroner	19.39 1/2	19.39 1/2
Vienna	94.56 1/2 Schillings	28 1/2	28 1/2
Yokohama	24.98d. per Yen	1/2 11/32	1/2 11/32
Silver (spot)	22 1/16	22 1/16	22 1/16
Silver (forward)	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
War Loan	2 1/2	3 1/2 105 11/16	3 1/2 105 1/2

Closing Quotations

September 27, 1934.

ON LONDON:—		Bank Bills, on demand 30 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer...	1/7	" Credits, 60 days' sight. 40 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand...	1/7	ON BATAVIA:—
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight...	1 1/2	On demand 67 1/2
Credits, four months' sight...	1 1/2	ON PARIS:—
ON SHANGHAI:—	105 1/2	Bank Bills, on demand 500
On Demand 105 1/2		Credits, 4 months' sight 62 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	67 1/2	ON SAIGON:—
On demand 67 1/2		On demand 59
ON JAPAN:—	132 1/2	ON MANILA:—
On demand 132 1/2		On demand 7 1/2
ON INDIA:—		ON BANGKOK:—
Telegraphic Transfer...	10 1/2	On demand 1 1/2
Bank, on demand 10 1/2		SOVEREIGNS, Bank Buying Rate 1/5 1/2
		BANK SILVER, per oz. 22 5/16

H. K. STOCK EXCHANGE

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

Although the Settlement was small, and passed off satisfactorily, it absorbed the main interest of the day, and in consequence the day's market was of small dimensions. Prices, however, were well maintained.

SALES

Union Insurances, \$535.
 Telephones (old), \$23.80.
 Cements, \$2.40.
BUYERS
 Benguet Exploration, 18 cts.
 Big Wedge, 10 1/2 cts.
 Gold River, 22 cts.
 Wharves, \$107.
 Providents (old), \$14.
 Ewo Cottons, Sh. \$10.30.
 Hotels, \$5.40.
 H.K. Lands, \$50.
 H.K. Lands, 4% Debt, 1% Prem.
 H.K. Realty, \$44.
 Chinese Estates, \$90.
 H.K. Trams, \$20.
 China Lights, (old), \$8 1/2.
 China Lights, (new), \$8.30.
 Electric, \$71.
 Telephones (new), \$11.
 Singapore Tractor, 4/8.
 Singapore Tractor (Pref.) 17/8.
 Canton Ices, \$24.
 Dairy Farms, \$24.
 Constructions (new), 78 cts.
 Govt. Loan (4 1/2%), 7% Prem.
 Govt. Loan (3 1/2%), 3 1/2% Prem.
BUYERS
 Sandakan Lights, \$8

CANADA AND FAR EAST

New Steamship Service

Montreal, Canada.
 Designed to meet the demands of a fast-growing trade between Canada and the Far East, the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, Ltd. have decided to inaugurate a regular monthly steamship service from Montreal to Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai and other Far Eastern ports.

The new service will begin when the 6,821 tons steamship, City of Newcastle, leaves here on October 5th. It will go via the Panama Canal, calling at eastern and western United States ports en route. In November the 6,528-ton steamer, City of Evansville, will leave on the same itinerary.

During the winter months, when the St. Lawrence River is frozen over, the sailings will be maintained from Saint John (New Brunswick) or Halifax (Nova Scotia).

This will be the first regular all-sea service between Eastern

ROUND THE COURTS

Mr. J. M. Jack, of No. 6 Essex Crescent was fined \$50 by Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones at Kowloon for allowing a dog out in Cumberland Road on August 25 and 31, without a muzzle.

Mr. C. H. Basto, of No. 9 Devon Road, was summoned for allowing a dog out in Devon Road and was fined \$25. A similar fine was imposed on Mr. F. D. Alves for the same offence.

On three charges of larceny, fraudulent conversion and embezzlement from the Commercial Press, Ltd. where he was employed, Wong Chi Fong was sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. Macfarlane at Central Magistracy yesterday.

After many hearings, the case in which the extradition of Leung Shu Fan alias Leung Kit Man, was being sought by the Canton Government on two charges of armed robbery was concluded before Mr. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday when the fugitive was committed to goal, to await the further orders of His Excellency the Governor.

A fine of \$500 or, in default, three months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday on Lau Kwai Cheung who was charged with obtaining \$1,500 from the Kwong Shu Cheong Import and Export firm of 64, Des Voeux Road West by pretending that he was authorised to collect on behalf of the Kwong Yik Firm of Shanghai. Detective-Sergeant Fraser appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P.T.K. Kemble was for the defence.

Canada and the Far East, and its inauguration would seem to open a new era of trade between Canada and the countries of the Far East.

Manufacturers of Eastern Canada expect their business to develop greatly as a result of the new service and the volume of Canadian imports from the Far East is expected to increase in similar fashion.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that during the twelve months ended June 30th, 1934, Canada imported 6,320,422 dollars worth of goods from China and Japan. Exports of Canadian goods to these countries during the same period amounted to 18,826,024 dollars.

Respective figures were: Canadian imports from China, 2,578,035 dollars. Canadian exports to China, 5,255,782 dollars. Canadian imports from Japan, 3,742,427 dollars. Canadian exports to Japan, 13,620,292 dollars.

Butler's American News Service.

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To SAN FRANCISCO 18 Days	To VICTORIA, SEATTLE 17 Days
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu	via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
Fortnightly sailings	Fortnightly sailings
Pres. Hoover... Oct. 6, Noon	Pres. McKinley... Sept. 28, Midnight
Pres. Wilson... Oct. 13, Midnight	Pres. Grant... Oct. 13, Midnight
Pres. (colloidal) Nov. 3, Noon	Pres. Jefferson... Oct. 26, Midnight
Pres. Lincoln... Nov. 10, Midnight	Pres. Jackson... Nov. 9, Midnight
Pres. Hoover... Dec. 1, Noon	Pres. McKinley... Nov. 23, Midnight

EUROPE, NEW YORK	MANILA
Pres. Hayes... Sept. 28, 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes... Sept. 29, 8 a.m.
Pres. Johnson... Oct. 12, 8 a.m.	Pres. Grant... Oct. 8, 6 p.m.
Pres. Monroe... Oct. 27, 8 a.m.	Pres. Johnson... Oct. 15, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren... Nov. 10, 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson... Oct. 18, 6 p.m.
Pres. Garfield... Nov. 24, 8 a.m.	

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Hong Kong Weekly Press

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

"The Weekly with the Yellow Cover"

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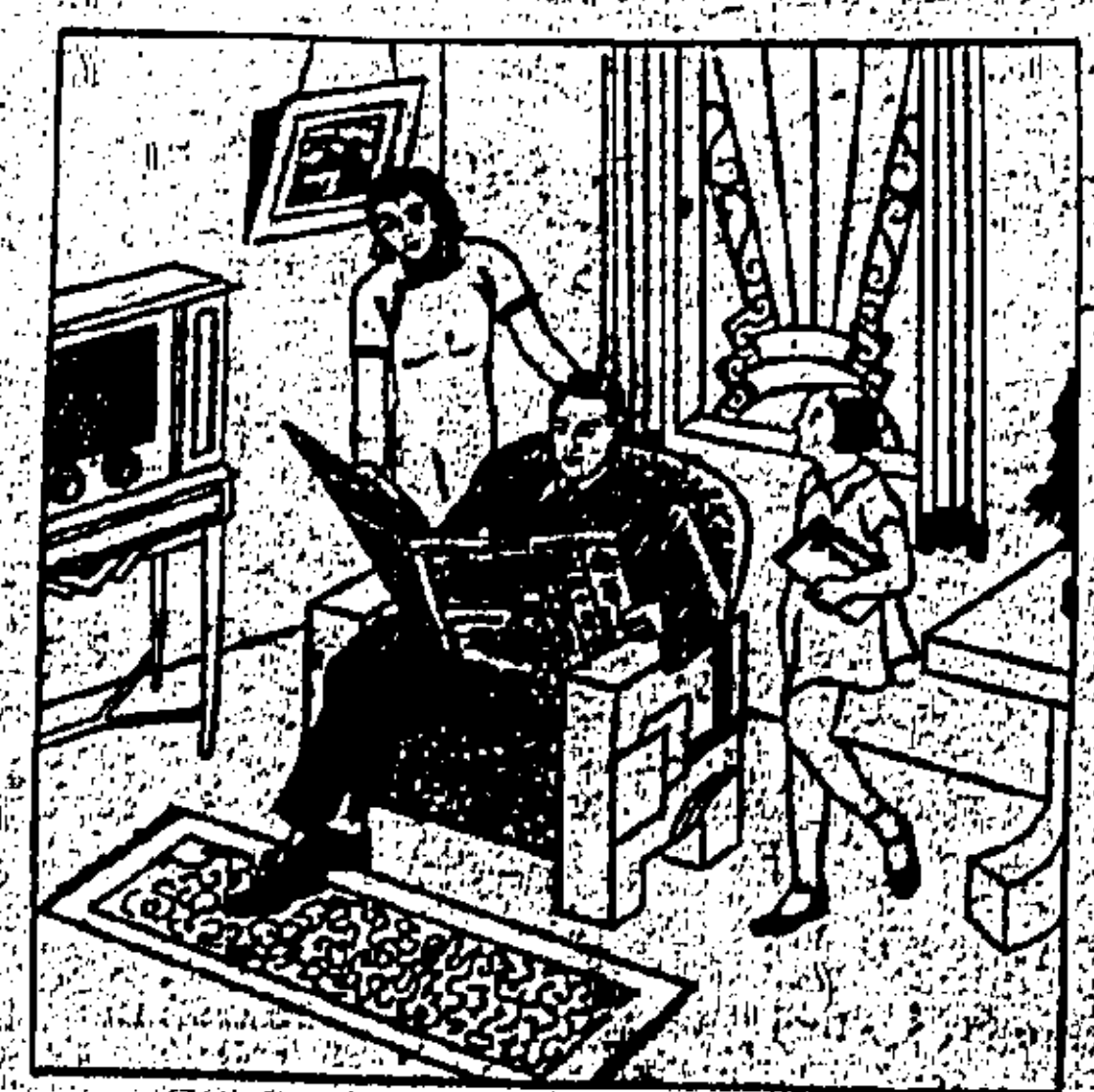
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南華日報

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 28th Sept. 3 p.m.
HONGKONG, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 29th Sept. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 30th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 1st Oct. 3 p.m.
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	On 1st Oct. 5 p.m.
DAIKEN & NEWCHANG	"YONGHONG"	On 2nd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 3rd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 4th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 5th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 6th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 7th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 8th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 9th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 10th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 11th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 12th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 13th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 14th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 15th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 16th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 17th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 18th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 19th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 20th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 21st Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 22nd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 23rd Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 24th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 25th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 26th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 27th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 28th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 29th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 30th Oct. 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YONGHONG"	On 31st Oct. 3 p.m.

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STEAMERS	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
OHANGTAE	19 Oct.	19 Oct.	22 Oct.	7 Nov.
TAIPING	9 Nov.	16 Nov.	18 Nov.	3 Dec.
OHANGTAE	11 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	8 Jan.
TAIPING	4 Jan.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	31 Jan.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (Near Blake Pier)
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NORTHWARD

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Amoy.	Hai Yang, Douglas, September 28.
Yehow B. & S., September 28.	Haiching, Douglas, October 2.
Sui Sang, Jardine's, October 2.	Taiyuan, B. & S., October 3.
Santhia, B.I. (Apar), October 4.	Hai Ning, Douglas, October 5.
Kingyuan, B. & S., October 5.	Anahm, B. & S., October 10.
Taiwan, B. & S., October 10.	Kut Sang, Jardine's, October 18.
Yatahing, Jardine's, September 28.	Hoihow, B. & S., October 4.
Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.	Daily.
Chinhua, B. & S., October 1.	Saale, Melchers, October 1.
Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.	Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.
Sarpodon, B. & S., October 13.	Ruhr, Jensen's, October 14.
Main, Jensen's, October 14.	Duisburg, Jensen's, October 25.
Foochow.	Hai Yang, Douglas, September 28.
Yatahing, Jardine's, September 28.	Chinhua, B. & S., October 1.
Chinhua, B. & S., October 1.	Haiching, Douglas, October 2.
Hoihow, B. & S., October 4.	Hai Ning, Douglas, October 5.
Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.	Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.
Sui Sang, Jardine's, October 2.	Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.
Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.	

Foochow.	
Hai Yang, Douglas',	September 28.
Yatshing, Jarline's,	September 28.
Chinhua, B. & S.,	October 1.
Haiching, Douglas',	October 2.
Hoihow, B. & S.,	October 4.
Hai Ning, Douglas',	October 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's,	October 7.
Yingchow, B. & S.,	October 7.

JAPAN (Shanghai)
Sui Sang, Jardine's, October 2.
Ixion, B. & S., October 4.
Kut Sang, Jardine's, October 18.

Newchwang
Chinhua, B. & S., October 1.
Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.

Ningpo.
Nanchwang B. & S., September 29.

Otaru.	
Achilles, B. & S.,	October 8.
Shanghai and Japan	
Agamemnon, B. & S.,	September 28.
Pres. McKinley, A. M. Line,	Sept.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K.,	September 1.
Gertrude Maereck, Jahsen's,	October
Saale, Melchers,	October 1.
Shanghai, Mann, N.Y.K.,	October

Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., October 1.	
Rajputana, P. & O., October 4.	
Santhia, B.I. (Apar), October 4.	
Bhutan, P. & O., October 5.	
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., October 8.	
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, October 6.	
Petu, Manners', October 8.	
Porthos, Messageries', October 8.	
Glaucus, B. & S., October 10.	

Ruhr, Jebben's, October 14.
Nanking, Gillman's, October 16.
Tientsin Maru, N.Y.K., October 17.
Main, Jebben's, October 18.
Tigre, Thorsen's, October 18.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., October
Chenonceaux, Messageries', October
Duisburg, Jebben's, October 25.
Nora Maersk, Jebben's, October 30.

SHANGHAI AND VIA PORT

Yehow B. & S., September 28.	
Conta Verde, Lloyd Triestino, Sept	
Newohwan, B. & S., September 28	
Hop Sang, Jardine's, September 30	
Shangtung, B. & S., September 30	
Chi-hua, B. & S., October 1.	
Foo Shing, Jardine's, October 3.	
Sinkiang, B. & S., October 3.	
	October 3.

Taiyuan, B. & S., October 3.	
Kingyuan, B. & S., October 5.	
Sunning, B. & S., October 7.	
Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.	
Achilles, B. & S., October 8.	
Suiyang, B. & S., October 9.	
Tsinan, B. & S., October 10.	
Sarpodon, B. & S., October 13.	
Swallow.	

Yehow B. & S., September 28.	Haiching, Douglas, October 2.
Hermold, Thoresen's, September 28.	
Hop Sang, Jardine's, September 28.	
Seistan, Douglas, September 30.	
Shantung, B. & S., September 30.	
Kwangchow, B. & S., October 1.	
Haiching, Douglas, October 2.	

Foo Shing, Jardine's, October 3
Sinkiang, B. & S., October 3.
Hoihow, B. & S., October 4.
Hai Ning, Douglas, October 5.
Kingyuan, B. & S., October 5.
Helios, Thoresen's, October 7.
Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.
Sunning, B. & S., October 7.
Anahm, B. & S., October 8.

Kaying, B. & S.,	October 6.
Suiyang, B. & S.,	October 9.
Hiram, Thoresen's,	October 14.
Hallas, Thoresen's,	October 21.
Hermod, Thoresen's,	October 22.
Asama Maru, N.Y.K.,	October 3.
Taku Bar.	
Saale, Melchers',	October 1.
Sarpodon, B. & S.,	October 1.

Ruhr, Jabsen's, October 12.	
Main, Jabsen's, October 18.	
Duisburg, Jabsen's, October 25.	
Mountain.	
Yatsing, Jardine's, September	
Hoihow, B. & S., October 4.	
Kwaisang, Jardine's, October 7.	
Tsingtao.	
Hop Sang, Jardine's, September	

Amoy.	Hai Yang, Douglas, September 28.
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Foochow.	Hai Yang, Douglas, September 28.
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Hoihow, B. & S., October 4.	Hai Ning, Douglas, October 5.
Kwai Sang, Jardine's, October 7.	Yingchow, B. & S., October 7.
Sui Sang, Jardine's, October 2.	Yingchow, B. & S., October 7

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF ASIA

sails
FRIDAY,
5th October

VANCOUVER

VIA
SHANGHAI
NAGASAKI
KOBE
YOKOHAMA
and
VICTORIA

TRAVEL EMPRESS

THE ACME OF SERVICE
AND LUXURY
AT LOW COST.



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OHIO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Oct. at 10 a.m.
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct.
ASAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Oct.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

HELAN MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Monday, 1st Oct.
HIKAWA MARU ... (Starts from Kobe) Saturday, 20th Oct.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.
TERUKUNI MARU ... Friday, 12th Oct.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila and Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
LISBON MARU ... Friday, 28th Sept.
TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 11th Oct.
MAYEBAH MARU ... Sunday, 28th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
HEYO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.
NEW YORK via Panama.
NORO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus, Genoa and Valencia.
LIMA MARU ... Monday, 8th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.
TOBA MARU ... Monday, 8th Oct.
BENGAL MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Sept.

† Cargo only.

TEL 30291



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hong Kong:

MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.
PORTHOS ... 29th Oct.
CHERONBOUX ... 30th Nov.
DARTAGNAN ... 4th Dec.
ATHOS ... 15th Dec.
ARABIS ... 1st Jan. 1935
ANDRE LEBON ... 15th Jan. 1935
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 15th Jan. 1935

To SHANGHAI — KOBE.

PORTHOS ... 28th Oct.
CHERONBOUX ... 31st Oct.
DARTAGNAN ... 4th Nov.
ATHOS ... 15th Nov.
ARABIS ... 30th Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th Dec.
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 29th Dec.

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Shipping News

Daily Statements, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 8,106 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
4,800 TONS

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	Cargo for HK	Through Ports
Emp. of Asia, Shanghai	816	718
Hai Yang, Swatow	160	—
Hydrangea, Swatow	200	—
Tainan, Canton	—	700
Klungchow, Swatow	350	1,000
Shun Chih, Swatow	1,850	—
Hop Sang, Swatow	334	693
German, Rabaul	1,220	—
Friderun, Canton	—	87
Hozan Maru, Swatow	1,221	—
Chinese, Ho Hsing, Taingtau	1,900	—
Cheung On, Shantung	20	—
An Lee, Amoy	45	1,500
Total	8,106	4,800

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Hai Yang (Br.), Swatow	122
Hydrangea (Br.), Swatow	200
Tainan (Br.), Canton	87
Klungchow (Br.), Swatow	122
Shun Chih (Br.), Swatow	118
Hop Sang (Br.), Swatow	12
Hozan Maru (Jap.), Swatow	36
Cheung On (Ch.), Shantung	114
Total	809

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	5
German	1	0
Norwegian	0	2
Dutch	0	1
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	3	0
Total	13	11

SHIPS IN HARBOUR

WHARVES
Kowloon—Empress of Asia, Friderun.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—Hozan Maru.

ARRIVALS

September 26

An Lee, Chinese str., 978 tons, Capt. K. Makino, from Amoy, buoy No. B10.—Yee Tai Hong.

September 27

Kung Ping, Chinese str., 1,742 tons, Capt. B. V. Gunther, from Canton, C.M.S.N. Wharf.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. W. G. McKenzie, from Swatow, buoy No. B20.—B. & S. Haldia, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. A. Hall, from Saigon, buoy No. B11.—Wo Fat Sing.

Yat Shing, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. A. B. Osmond, from Tongku, buoy No. B8.—J.M. & Co.

Kamona, British str., 903 tons, Capt. H. MacPhee, from Canton, Yau-mat, Anchorage.—Williamson & Co.

Nankin, British str., 4,420 tons, Capt. M. B. Skinner, from Moit, buoy No. A5.—M.M. & Co.

Kronviken, Norwegian str., 1,519 tons, Capt. T. Kovamne, from Swatow, buoy No. A9.—Wallen & Co.

Canton, French str., 978 tons, Capt. Rochefort, from Haiphong, buoy No. B8.—M.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES

September 27

An Lee, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kung Ping, for Shinghai.
Shantung, for Canton.
Yat Shing, for Canton.
C. Henri Riviere, for Canton.
Emp. of Asia, for Manila.
Gingo Maru, for Shanghai.

Douglas Lapraik—Hai Yang.
Saikong—Wing Wo.
Chiu On—Hydrangea.

DOCKS

Kowloon—Gustav Diederichsen, Hai Lee.
Talkoo—H.M.S. Ostria, Silver-teak, Tean, Hong Kheng, Fwa You, Chichibai Maru.

BUOYS

No. A2—Hakozaki Maru.
No. A3—Ginyo Maru.
No. A4—Mulan.
No. A5—Nanking.
No. A7—Haruna Maru.
No. A11—Miharu Maru.
No. A15—Penik Castle.
No. A16—Falstria.
No. B4—Lysmoen.
No. B5—Hermod.
No. B8—Canton.
No. B9—Yat Shing.
No. B9—Breiviken.
No. B10—An Lee.
No. B11—Haldia.
No. B14—Kwangchow.
No. B15—Barge.
No. B20—Shantung.
No. B21—Yochow.
No. B22—Mau Sang.
No. C1—Shun Chih.

SHIPS IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

The list of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—

President Pierce, Kulmerland, Clam, Nagato Maru, Thebes, General Lee, Clyde Maru, President McKinley, Agamemnon, President Hayes, Tokushima Maru.

REINDEER HERD

Journey of Four Years

Ottawa, Canada.

After a journey of four years across the roof of the world from Alaska, nearly 3,000 reindeer, purchased by the Canadian Government in 1929, are now in the north-west corner of Canada awaiting the coming of winter to cross the mouth of the Mackenzie River into their new home.

The deer were purchased for the purpose of providing food and clothing for tribes of Eskimos who roam across the vast northlands. They are the direct descendants of a herd of 1,280 domesticated deer introduced into Alaska from Siberia in 1891-92. The Alaskan herd has now increased to over three quarters of a million animals and about 200,000 deer have been slaughtered for the benefit of Alaskan natives.

The herders in charge of Canada's purchase have had an adventurous 1,000 miles to journey since they left Napaktok in Western Alaska in December, 1929. Early in January this year they made an attempt at the 70-miles crossing of the Mackenzie delta. Blizzards and high winds, however, had blown the ice clear of snow, and as the deer cannot get a foothold on glare ice, frequent and long detours had to be made.

The deer eventually stampeded back along their trail to the grazing area near Shingle Point where they had spent last summer.

When the Mackenzie freezes over this autumn another attempt at the crossing will be made. A new route will be selected and it is believed that the reindeer will at last be delivered to the Canadian Department of the Interior and liberated on their new grazing range of 15,500 square miles. Reuter's Canadian News.

GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

[Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).]

Warsaw, Sept. 28.

As it now appears certain that all the competitors in the Gordon Bennett balloon race have landed, the determination of the winners begins. More accurate figures than those already given by Transocean have just been announced from the first unofficial computations of the Polish Aero Club but they are still subject to slight rectification.

These results show that the first two places are won by Poland while the third falls either to Holland or Belgium. The balloons in question were the "Kosmos" which landed at Wotomisch 1,210 kilometres, the "Warsaw" which landed at Rajasin 1,140 kilometres, the "Polonia" which landed in Finland, and the Belgian "Belgica" which landed in Soviet Russia about 1,170 kilometres. Transocean Kuo Min.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, GYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Ship	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RAWALPIND"	17,000	6th Oct.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BANGALORE"	6,000	13th Oct.	Mars, Havre, L'don, H'g.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,300	18th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
"COMORIN"	15,000	20th Oct.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BAJPUTANA"	17,000	3rd Nov.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	10th Nov.	Mars, Havre, L'don, H'g.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	17th Nov.	Marcellus and London.
"BEHAK"	6,100	24th Nov.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"CARBAGE"	15,000	1st Dec.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"BOUDAN"	7,000	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BANPUA"	17,000	15th Dec.	H'g., Mars, Havre, L'don.
"CORFU"	15,000	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.
"BURDWAN"	6,000	29th Dec.	do.
"BANCHI"	17,000	13th Jan.	Bombay, Mars, Havre, L'don.
"NALDERA"	10,000	20th Jan.	Bombay, Marcellus and London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Colombo.

† Requests connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Vienna, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Kbedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	8,000	30th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	8,000	10th Oct.	do.
"SANTIA"	8,000	27th Oct.	do.

† Calls Hongkong.

* Calls Port Swettenham.

—Apcar line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Ship	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	28th Sept., 11 a.m.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane.
"NELLGORE"	7,000	2nd Nov.	Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.
"TANDA"	7,000	1st Dec.	do.

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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and the P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

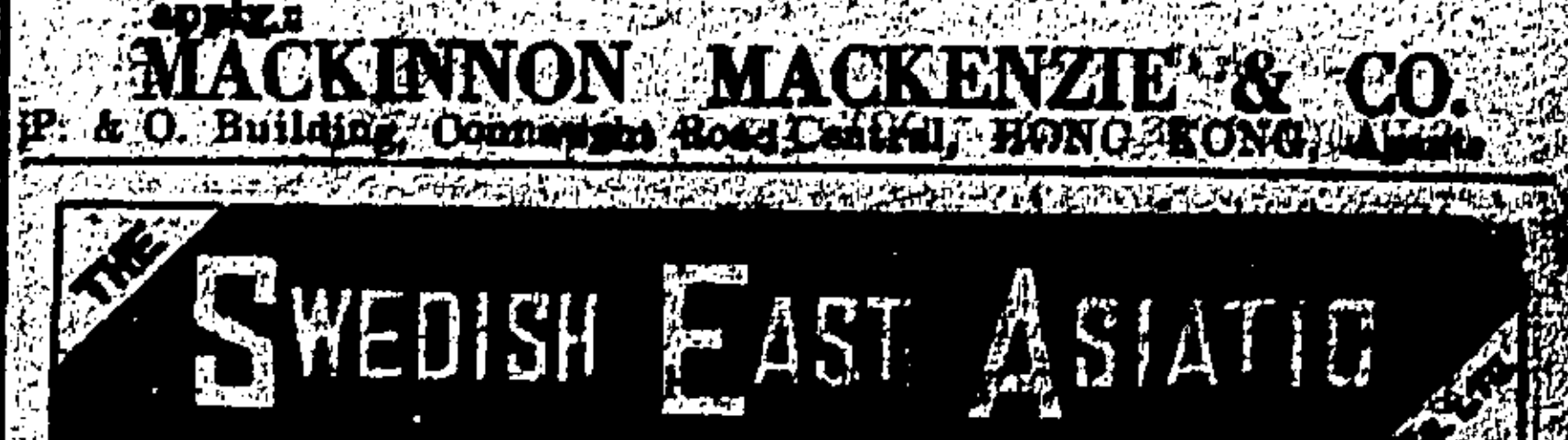
SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Ship	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLGORE"	7,000	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Yama.
"BAJPUTANA"	17,000	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTIA"	8,000	27th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	10th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BEHAK"	6,100	24th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BOUDAN"	7,000	8th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BANPUA"	17,000	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CORFU"	15,000	22nd Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BURDWAN"	6,000	29th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

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Ship	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
M.V. "CANTON"	1,500	1st Oct.	Manila, S'pore, Penang, Swatow, Amoy, Hong Kong.
M.V. "HAMBURG"	1,500	1st Oct.	Manila, S'pore, Penang, Swatow, Amoy, Hong Kong.

OUTWARDS
To SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS
M.V. "NANKING"
M.V. "YAMATO"

Passenger Rates: Hong Kong to Manila, 1st class, 1/6; 2nd class, 1/3; 3rd class, 1/4.
Hong Kong to Yokohama, 1st class, 2/6; 2nd class, 1/3; 3rd class, 1/4.
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S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 24th Nov.

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